



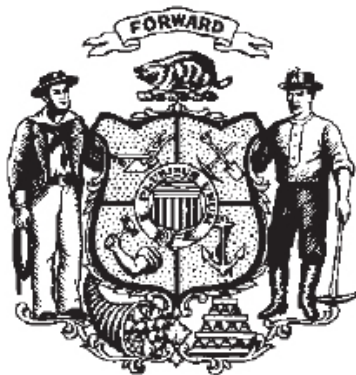
Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance

JIM DOYLE
Governor

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Edward Byrne Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program

Annual Report



STATE PROJECTS JULY, 2002 - JUNE, 2003
LOCAL PROJECTS JANUARY, 2003 - DECEMBER, 2003

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Fiscal Year 2003

Since 1988, Wisconsin has received funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance under the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program, which provides monetary assistance to state agencies and local government units for programs designed to reduce drug use and violent crime. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2003, the Office of Justice Assistance administered approximately \$9.02 million in Federal Byrne funds for programs in Wisconsin that combat violent crime and drug abuse.

Funded programs in 2003 included: multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces; OWI programs; alternative to incarceration programs; victim-witness reimbursement to counties; information technology initiatives; criminal justice records improvements; jail literacy programs; and, restorative justice efforts. Some of the funding was directed to state agencies, but almost 73% of the federal funding was passed through to local law enforcement agencies throughout Wisconsin.

Indicators of violent crime and drug abuse suggest that continued funding is crucial for law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin to continue their fight against violent crime and drug abuse. Since 1995, total drug arrests have increased almost 29 percent, from 20,044 arrests in 1995, to 25,774 arrests in 2002. In the same time, the number of drug sale arrests has increased almost 29.6 percent, while arrests for possession of drugs have increased almost 28.3 percent.

Violent crime arrests are also concerns for Wisconsin and its citizens. A total of 12,136 violent crimes, including 155 murders, were reported to Wisconsin's Uniform Crime Reporting Program by law enforcement in 2002. Of the 155 Homicides, twenty-five (25), or 16.1 percent were drug related. Wisconsin police agencies reported a clearance rate of 24.3 percent for all Part I Index Offenses, and 49.0 percent for Violent Offenses.

Central to the State's Strategy to reduce the distribution and abuse of illegal drugs and associated violence is support of law enforcement units. This year's grant funded 32 multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces. Many of these specialized drug units were established in 1988, with the goal of more effectively investigating complex drug distribution cases, within or among jurisdictions. Many drug units are also actively involved in prevention, treatment and education initiatives in their communities.

Efforts in Wisconsin to reduce the prevalence of drugs and the incidence of violent crime continue to emphasize the importance of an integrated and coordinated approach by all facets of the criminal justice system. The following report further details program priorities, as well as successes and accomplishments during the past year.

INTRODUCTION

The State of Wisconsin continues its coordinated efforts to reduce drug abuse and violent crimes through joint planning, joint funding and the cooperation of public, non-profit and private agencies. New drugs, trafficking strategies, offenders and other changes in the dynamics of the crisis present continual challenges to both policy makers and professionals in the field. However, the State's Anti-Drug Abuse Strategy is also evolving—becoming more sophisticated and building on years of cooperation and experience.

This report presents outcome statistics and speaks in terms of policies, programs and projects. But underlying these analyses are real human problems. A total of 12,136 violent crimes, including 155 murders were reported to Wisconsin's Uniform Crime Reporting Program by law enforcement in 2002.

Wisconsin, for years had an experience of reporting approximately 200 deaths each year from drug poisonings and overdoses, drug-related traffic crashes, contaminated needle exchanges among intravenous drug users and gang-related rivalries. The data reported in the most recent publicly available Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services report "2001 Profile for the State of Wisconsin" reveals a higher experience of deaths tied to drug abuse as an underlying or contributing cause of death, as a primary substance or secondary drug in combination with alcohol. The data included in this report attributes the abuse of drugs other than alcohol as the underlying or contributing cause of death for 748 persons; abuse of both alcohol and other drugs was the underlying or contributing cause for an additional 87 deaths.

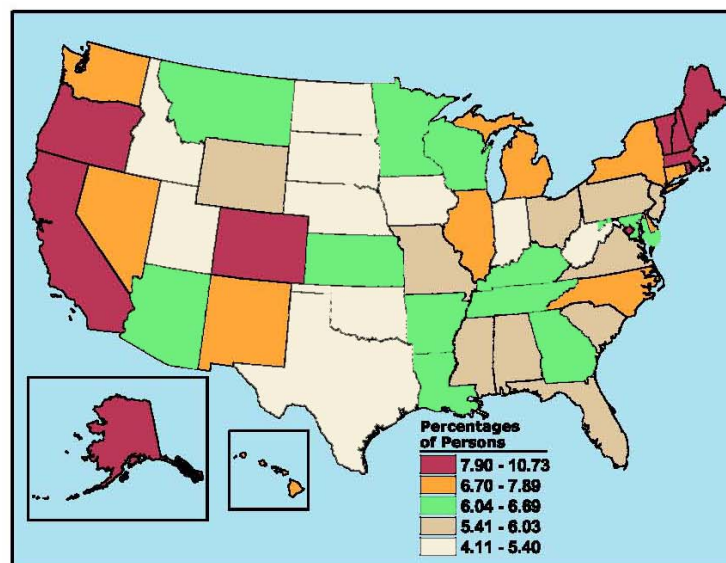
More than 20,500 people are admitted to treatment facilities each year for the medical consequences of substance abuse in Wisconsin. Treatment facilities, in this context include hospital in-patient settings, residential rehabilitation facilities with 24-hour medical care, and outpatient treatment in a clinical setting. The costs associated solely with inpatient hospitalization for substance abuse by persons completing a pre-treatment screening and intake process, and thereafter being formally admitted for treatment or recovery service in an alcohol or drug treatment unit in Wisconsin, in 2001, exceeded \$87 million. Community treatment and other services treat another 25,000 - 30,000 residents annually. Total costs associated with alcohol and other drug abuse treatment cost the State more than \$200 million annually.

Drug arrests in Wisconsin are on the rise. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, since 1995, total drug arrests have increased almost 29 percent, from 20,044 arrests in 1995 to 25,774 arrests in 2002. In the same seven years the number of drug sale arrests has increased almost 30 percent, while arrests for possession of drugs have increased 28 percent.

The number of juvenile drug arrests in Wisconsin continues to consistently increase over the years. Of all drug arrests in Wisconsin in 2002, almost 25 percent of them were juveniles. Since 1995, juvenile drug arrests have increased by more than 21%.

Data collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies, an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, during a "National Survey on Drug Abuse", which was conducted successively in 1999 - 2000 and 2000 - 2001, found past year substance dependence or abuse of any illicit drug reported by between six (6) and seven (7) percent of persons twelve and older, or approximately 290,000 persons in Wisconsin during each of the two surveys. In each of the surveys, the age group disclosing the highest illicit drug use rate was 18 - 25, the lowest report rate was for persons ages 26 or older, and the age group of 12 - 17 reported use between the other age groupings.

Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: 2000 and 2001



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Wisconsin has assembled and applied an ambitious and successful program to cope with and manage the prevalence of drugs and the incidence of violent crime. State policy makers are aware of the complexity of the crime problems and the necessity of coordinating, planning and programming efforts. They understand the links among enforcement, prosecution, treatment, technology and prevention. The State's Anti-Drug Abuse Strategy underscores these relationships, aiming to achieve the highest levels of coordination and cooperation possible.

Wisconsin is diverse and multi-cultural. The State has large urban centers and expansive rural regions. While evidence of common problems is found statewide, specific needs vary considerably across regions and jurisdictions. The State's Anti-Drug Strategy affirms these differences, and reflects an understanding that anti-crime programs should be flexible, with a maximum of local input and discretion. This Anti-Drug Strategy has been extended for the foreseeable future, due to its' continuing relevance to existing

circumstances, and the need to continue supporting and building on the levels of cooperation and experience developed to date.

Priorities and Program Responses

Wisconsin's extended 2000-2002 Strategy set an agenda for action to address the continuing problems of drug abuse, violence and other drug-related crimes. This agenda has been, and continues to be, based on a single state goal, and several priorities, as follows:

Primary State Goal

The goal of Wisconsin's Anti-Drug Abuse Strategy is to reduce the negative effects on society of illicit drug trafficking, drug abuse and violence through the collaborative efforts of law enforcement, prosecution and courts, corrections, education and prevention, human services and the citizen resources of the State.

The following priorities identified by the Office of Justice Assistance are consistent with and build on the National Drug Control Strategy. These priority issues are in response to questions posed to participants of focus groups held throughout Wisconsin during January and February of 2000. They are as follows:

Question 1: Identify the top three crime problems facing our society (i.e. citizens, government, community organizations) in Wisconsin. What can be done to effectively address these problems?

Youth Violence/Crime, including drugs and gangs:

Youth Violence/Crime

- Priority 1: Provide education to the public, parents and other caregivers to help youth avoid violence and crime.
- Priority 2: Provide community-based prevention programs to support parents and the community in encouraging youth to engage in positive, healthy activities.

Drugs

- Priority 3: Expand the DARE program into middle and high school age students.
- Priority 4: Improve the coordination and effectiveness of State and local drug enforcement with particular emphasis on Wisconsin's borders.

Gangs

- Priority 5: Expand the GREAT program throughout the State.

Violent Assaults, both sexual and physical - Domestic Violence

- Priority 6: Provide education to youth on domestic violence and sexual assault issues.

Question 2: What are the three most important problems facing law enforcement in Wisconsin today (excluding lack of resources)?

The difficulty of hiring qualified, bilingual and minority applicants (recruitment and retention) and the lack of officers who are trained in mental health and AODA issues:

- Priority 1: Establish programs that will assist in the hiring of qualified, bilingual and minority law enforcement officers.
- Priority 2: Provide specialized training to law enforcement officers statewide, specifically on mental health and AODA issues.

The lack of community support and involvement and the negative attitudes and stereotypes about the police by the community and the media:

- Priority 3: Create partnerships with the media, entertainment industry, and communities to educate the public on law enforcement issues.
- Priority 4: Support, encourage and/or enhance Citizen Police Academies.

The lack of consistency in the court system regarding punishment/sentencing, especially in domestic violence crimes:

- Priority 5: Provide/enhance training programs for court personnel on consistency and sentencing guidelines.

Question 3: Identify the top three activities that our society (i.e. citizens, government, community organizations) can do to effectively fight the illegal drug use in the state.

Prevention, early intervention and education:

- Priority 1: Provide education to the public, parents and other caregivers to help youth reject illegal drugs, gangs, alcohol and tobacco.
- Priority 2: Provide/enhance early intervention programs to help state and local agencies divert youth from the juvenile justice system.

Consistent Enforcement and Prosecution:

- Priority 3: Establish/enhance specialized drug courts including full-time prosecution and diversion alternatives.
- Priority 4: Provide special training in drug prosecution and sentencing to primary court personnel.

Improve collaboration and relationships among all criminal justice agencies, communities, parents and children:

- Priority 5: Support community coordinated response programs focusing on youth, to prevent youth violence, illegal drugs, domestic violence, sexual assaults and other crimes.
- Priority 6: Strengthen law enforcement, including state and local drug Task Forces to combat drug-related violence, and to eliminate drug suppliers and traffickers.

Federal Purpose Areas

In State Fiscal Year 2003, Wisconsin administered the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant under the following twelve federal purpose areas:

Purpose Area 2

Purpose area *two* (2) includes multi-jurisdictional task force programs to integrate federal, state, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.

Number of Projects: 34

Projects: 32 Drug Enforcement Task Forces, the Milwaukee County Assistant District Attorney and the Dane County Assistant District Attorney

Purpose Area 12

Purpose area *twelve* (12) includes prison industry projects to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that enables them to develop marketable skills. With these skills, inmates are better able to support their families and themselves in the institution and make financial restitution to their victims.

Number of Projects: 8

Projects:

1. Milwaukee County Jail
2. Milwaukee County House of Correction
3. St. Croix County
4. Marathon County
5. Brown County
6. Racine County
7. Clark County
8. Oneida County

Purpose Area 13

Program area *thirteen* (13) includes programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-and alcohol-dependent offenders.

Number of Projects: 1

Projects:

1. DOC OWI 5th Offense Project

Program Area 14

Program area *fourteen (14)* includes programs to provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.

Number of Projects: 1

Projects:

1. DOJ Victim/Witness Assistance Project

Program Area 15b

Program area *fifteen-b (15b)* includes criminal justice information systems (including automated fingerprint identification systems) to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations.

Number of Projects: 3

Projects:

1. DOA Justice Information Sharing Initiative

Program Area 16

Program area *sixteen (16)* includes innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

Number of Projects: 2

Projects:

1. Milwaukee County Restorative Justice Prosecutor
2. Outagamie County Restorative Justice Prosecutor

Program Area 20

Program area *twenty (20)* includes Programs to provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.

Number of Projects: 1

Projects:

1. Milwaukee County Day Report Center

Program Area 25

Purpose area *twenty-five (25)* includes programs to develop or improve forensic laboratory capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes.

Number of Projects: 1

Projects:

1. DOJ: Criminal Justice Records Improvement

Taking Action: The Work of the Edward Byrne Memorial Funds

The central purpose of the Edward Byrne funds in Wisconsin has been to maintain and improve law enforcement and criminal justice responses to the drug and violent crime problems in the State. In the period covered by this report, Wisconsin received approximately \$9.02 million, which were distributed among a range of local and state-level projects. The grants were awarded by the Governor, based on the recommendations of the Governor's Law Enforcement and Crime Commission. Funds were allocated through the administrative activities of the Office of Justice Assistance.

The projects funded in 2002-2003 have been effective in achieving the objectives set forth in the extended 2000-2002 State Strategy. Assessing the exact impact of any given project, or the combined impact of the Edward Byrne funds in conjunction with other state efforts, is difficult. However, individual project performance indicators and research findings are valuable in estimating the potential of projects to address drug abuse and subsequent criminal activity. The following is a broad overview and assessment of Wisconsin's progress in meeting the objectives of the extended 2000-2002 Anti-Drug Strategy.

The volume of drugs available in Wisconsin is affected by international, national and local factors. It is partially dependent on the volume and types of drugs exported by source countries. However, the vast majority of Wisconsin's supply does not originate in foreign countries, but rather from the main border and import states of California, Texas and Florida. Anecdotal information from local drug enforcement officers suggests that drugs reaching Wisconsin are often filtered through dealers operating in Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, and that drugs being sold in the smaller rural and suburban communities originate in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Milwaukee, Madison and Chicago. In addition to external sources of controlled substances, there is a supply of domestically cultivated or manufactured drugs. Marijuana and, to a much smaller extent, methamphetamine, are the most prevalent home-produced substances.

Wisconsin's drug supply is impacted by a range of factors:

- Domestic and foreign crop yields.
- The levels of drug activity occurring in source states, such as California, Texas, Florida, Minnesota, Illinois and Michigan.
- The success of interdiction efforts within Wisconsin, on the pipeline routes into the state and on international borders.
- The levels of gang activity occurring in urban communities in Wisconsin, such as Milwaukee and Madison, and from other surrounding state's urban cities, such as Minneapolis/St. Paul and Chicago.

The Edward Byrne funds are used primarily to deter drug offenders through arrest and prosecution. It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of this process empirically. However, it is probable that detection and sentencing have had the following results:

- Specific deterrence, particularly of the casual user, due to the consequences of a criminal conviction for employment, financial status, educational status, or social standing, etc.;
- General deterrence of casual users, including juveniles and young adults, who become aware of the potential health effects and legal risks of using through media reports, school programs, youth organizations, etc.;
- Treatment components of criminal court dispositions, such as the Wisconsin Treatment Alternatives Program provided by Probation and Parole, and prison/jail based AODA treatment have proven successful in overcoming drug addiction, and;
- Incarceration will temporarily remove the abuser from his/her drug supply.

AODA treatment for Wisconsin criminal offenders is offered in a range of settings and features diverse methodologies. Most of the Department of Corrections facilities offer some level of AODA programming, and thirteen of the facilities feature comprehensive in-patient treatment. Byrne funds were used to support treatment programs in county jails. These programs also incorporate job skill development training. OJA has funded these jail treatment projects as demonstration or model projects, which other counties may wish to replicate in subsequent years.

Supervised and incarcerated juveniles also have significant treatment needs. The State has made a commitment to addressing the needs of youth residing in juvenile correctional facilities, and to facilitating their participation in after-care programming. However, as noted, much is undocumented regarding the provision of treatment services to juveniles under supervision at the county level. Effective planning for these youth will require a comprehensive statewide assessment of current programming and identification of needs. Wisconsin should make a commitment to meeting those needs.

Progress toward other objectives may be examined together since all are impacted by the educational functions of OJA-funded projects. The Byrne-funded projects work in conjunction with many agencies to publicize the problems resulting from drug abuse and violence. Their mutual efforts increase awareness of what individuals and communities can do to counter those problems. OJA-funded initiatives, which have raised public awareness, include:

- The DARE, COUNTERACT and similar curriculums. These programs are taught in the majority of Wisconsin's school districts. Grade Six has traditionally been the grade that anti-drug education focuses on, but in some areas older students are

also included. Efforts such as Gang Resistance Education And Training (GREAT) are increasingly used to prevent violence, particularly that which is associated with the drug trade.

- Task Forces provide significant public awareness services through presentations to adult groups in the community, such as parent groups, retiree associations, Neighborhood Watch groups and community centers. They provide in-service training to landlords, business organizations, and industry leaders on the indicators of drug use and drug trafficking behaviors among residents and employees. They also use the media to publicize significant seizures and warn of new drug trends.
- Task Forces are required to meet annually with other agencies involved in AODA treatment, education or prevention, fostering cooperation at the local level.
- The Division of Narcotics Enforcement's Tactical Intelligence Unit provides strategic and tactical information to law enforcement agencies, enabling better understanding of local and emerging drug problems.
- Victim/Witness Assistance programs, operational in 68 counties, receive state financial support through the Byrne grant. Such assistance encourages the cooperation and testimony of victims and survivors in the prosecution and adjudication stages of criminal justice system processes. In Milwaukee, which has high drug crime sectors and a citywide drug abatement program, courts treat entire neighborhoods as victims and accept testimony to this effect at drug offender sentencing hearings.

Public awareness of the damaging effects of drug use has risen in recent years. While much of this knowledge comes from the nationally organized "war on drugs", increased understanding of local concerns is due to efforts financed by the Edward Byrne Memorial formula grant program, as well as organizations such as the Alliance for a Drug Free Wisconsin, which listed 128 local units in 1998.

The programs funded by the 2002-2003 grants contributed significantly to the objectives of Wisconsin's extended 2000-2002 Anti-Drug Strategy. The following section focuses more precisely on how each program area has been used in Wisconsin to achieve specific goals relating to enforcement, prosecution, treatment, prevention and education.

Evaluation Activities

Currently, the Office of Justice Assistance funds a Research Analyst position with Byrne funds and funds from the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). This position has performed evaluation activities on the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces. This position will now conduct evaluation activities on all Byrne funded projects. The following evaluation activities are performed by the Office of Justice Assistance and/or the sub-grantees.

Law Enforcement Task Forces are required to submit standard quarterly incident and arrest data reports, semi-annual narrative progress reports and quarterly financial reports. The narrative report describes project activities, problems or concerns and how these have been or may be addressed, progress in meeting goals and objectives, efforts to coordinate enforcement activities with other law enforcement units, community service and/or crime prevention activities, and coordination or cooperation with local AODA treatment programs. OJA staff carefully review the periodic reports to monitor the progress of each task force. If any required report is inadequate, further information is requested. Technical assistance is provided to help units meet their reporting requirements.

In addition to the required paper reports, OJA staff conducts site monitors for each task force annually. The monitors are used to review progress in meeting goals and objectives, programmatic and fiscal issues, and, where relevant, data reporting problems.

From the incident and arrest database, OJA prepares annual reports for individual task forces, specific data requests, and an annual five-year trend report. Task forces are evaluated according to total arrests, distribution/cultivation/manufacturing arrests, and arrests involving large volume seizures of selected controlled substances. Since the task force data is stored in an Incident Based Reporting (IBR) format, more information about the prevalence of certain drugs can be determined than through the UCR program. The more detailed IBR drug-type data is included in the annual statewide UCR drug arrests statistical report, also published by OJA. The Task force five-year trend report prepared by OJA is used by BJA and JRSA as a “model” for other states inquiring about Task force evaluation methods.

State Agency/Department Projects receiving Byrne funds are required to make semi-annual narrative and financial reports using standard forms. The forms instruct agencies and departments to list any changes made to the program methodology, any changes or additions to staff, problems or difficulties encountered in the development and/or implementation of the project, efforts to coordinate project activities with other programs/agencies, efforts to accomplish the objectives, program or client statistics, and a brief outline of program plans for the next reporting quarter. In addition, OJA staff interview agency or department personnel for additional information in preparation of the Annual Report and Strategy. OJA staff reviews the quarterly reports to monitor progress,

adherence to goals and objectives and any other requirements or conditions of the grant award.

Local Agency/Department Projects are required to follow the same reporting procedures and requirements as state agencies and departments. Some of the statistical data reported by these grant recipients are included in the Indicators section of the Strategy and in the Annual Report. Demonstration program project directors are also required to make quarterly financial and written progress reports. OJA staff are in frequent contact with project directors, and conduct regular onsite process evaluations. When needed, OJA staff provides technical assistance to help project directors design evaluation methodologies. OJA closely monitors the development of data used in the program outcome evaluations. Evaluation reports are prepared for review by the Governor's Law Enforcement and Crime Commission and other interested parties.

The Center on Education and Work, located at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, conducts research, development, evaluation and technical assistance to improve the connections for youth and adults between places of education and places of work. The Center is a School of Education unit concerned primarily with improving linkages between education and work to ensure that the nation's citizens engage in meaningful, productive careers. The mission is operationalized through collaborative, interdisciplinary research and development programs. As it relates to the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program, the Center has served in the past as an independent third-party evaluator for the *Rock County Education and Criminal Addictions Program: A Cooperative Model of Quality*, funded by the U.S. Office of Correctional Education and is currently the evaluating agency for the six AODA jail-based treatment programs. A vocational education construction skills component of the same jail inmate program was funded with two consecutive Byrne grants (1994 to 1996), administered by OJA.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS



MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCES

Number of Subgrants: 34

Number of Sites: 34

Federal Funding: \$4,241,433

Program Description:

Task Force operations have been funded in Wisconsin since 1988 and are a primary element of the State's effort to maintain effective drug law enforcement. During 2003, OJA funded 32 multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, providing specialized drug enforcement services to 71 of the State's 72 counties. The task forces are based on cooperative agreements between law enforcement jurisdictions, either within one county or among multiple counties. They work in both rural and urban areas of the State and target a variety of drug offenders and drug types. OJA has increasingly encouraged the task forces to focus their enforcement efforts on mid- to high-level offenders, with a concentration on distributors. In addition to enforcement, they are closely involved in prevention and education efforts within their communities. Many run educational initiatives similar to DARE or COUNTERACT programs, as well as leading or participating in other community drug prevention initiatives. Finally, they work with the State Division of Narcotics Enforcement, Department of Natural Resources, National Guard, U.S. Forest Service and the Civil Air Patrol to eradicate wild marijuana.

Program Goals:

- Goal #1: To arrest and prosecute organized and independent drug offenders, with special emphasis on importation, distribution and cultivation offenses.
- Goal #2: To respond to emerging drug problems.
- Goal #3: To enhance levels of cooperation among the task forces and outside agencies.
- Goal #4: To provide drug abuse prevention/education services within the Task Force's jurisdiction.

Program Objectives:

- To increase identifications and arrests of middle- and upper-level drug distributors.
- To discourage the sale of drugs by increasing arrests of street-level dealers.
- To seize larger amounts of controlled substances in order to reduce the supply.
- To identify the locations of illicit drug manufacturing and clandestine laboratories, and eradicate such sources.
- To investigate, prosecute and convict major multi-jurisdictional conspirators.
- To reduce fractional and duplicative investigations and prosecutions.
- To enhance the recovery of criminal assets (e.g., contraband and stolen property).

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

In addition to providing operational funds, the Edward Byrne program encourages a collaborative approach to drug enforcement, with a focus on more serious drug offenses, such as manufacturing, cultivation and distribution. This approach allows law enforcement operations to go across jurisdictional lines with greater ease. The apparent result of this approach has been a dramatic increase in drug offender arrests, prosecutions and incarcerations.

Task Force Performance Measures

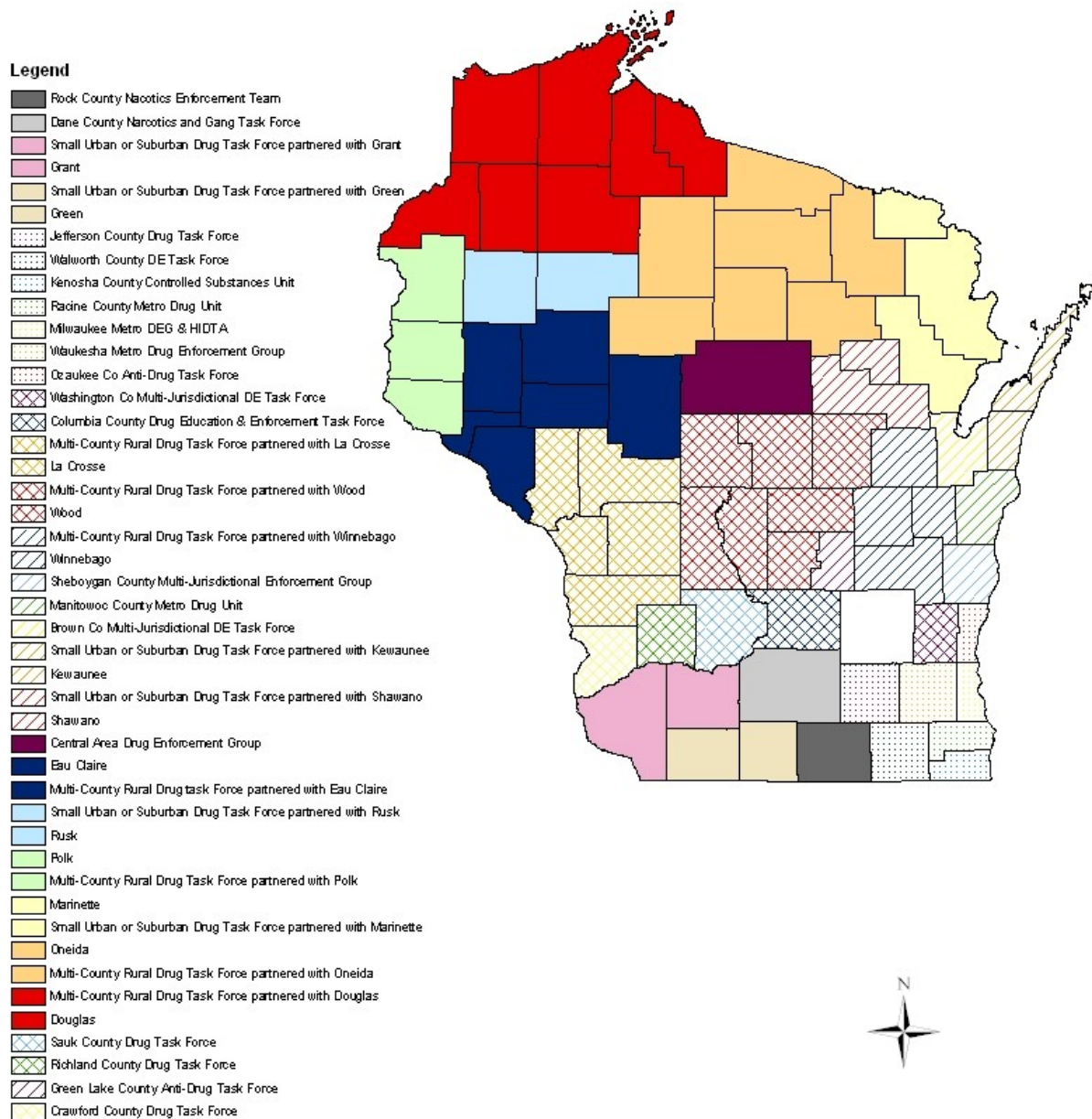
In addition to incident and charge data analysis, OJA conducts annual on-site monitor visits to conduct interviews with individual task forces about operations, structures, managerial practices, policies and procedures, investigative tactics, community roles, drug trends, multi-agency cooperation, drug-related problems and other topics of interest. The Governor's Law Enforcement and Crime Commission reviews these qualitative and quantitative data. The data are also used in the development of the State's Anti-Drug Strategy prepared by OJA.

Statewide Drug Task Force Arrests per Incident and Drug Type

2000	2001	2002
Sale Arrests	Sale Arrests	Sale Arrests
3,380	4,285	4,386
Possession Arrests	Possession Arrests	Possession Arrests
5,388	6,282	6,994
Total Arrests	Total Arrests	Total Arrests
8,768	10,567	11,380

GROUP DATA

Drug Task Forces In Wisconsin



Group 1: Single-County Large Urban

(Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Waukesha)

Single-County Large Urban Drug Task Forces



Organizational Structure

Following is a breakdown of average personnel make-up for group one:

Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTEs)	Assistant District Attorneys (ADAs)	Support Staff	Part-time Positions
13.14	0.86	0.79	0.07

Task Forces within this category meet weekly or monthly to coordinate efforts with participating and non-participating agencies. A general chain of command exists, with a supervisor overseeing day-to-day operations.

Emerging Drug Problems

Antidepressants (Elavil, Triavil, Tofranil, etc.), Methyphenidate (Ritalin) and Oxycodone are three drugs that are emerging drug problems in the task force areas. Drugs that are steadily present or slightly increasing are anabolic steroids, cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, other pharmaceuticals, and methamphetamine.

Following are the strategies used to interrupt and combat the abuse of the drugs listed above: Intelligence gathering; working with pharmacies; public education; community

awareness; strict sentencing; media attention; vigorous enforcement and prosecution; collaboration with treatment facilities; and utilization of confidential informants.

Drug Activity Trends

Four of the seven task forces reported increased drug activity among the adult and juvenile populations from the previous year. Three of the seven task forces reported approximately the same level of drug activity among the adult and juvenile populations from the previous year.

Gang Activity

Five out of the seven task forces within group one identified a gang presence within their task force areas. Violence is attributed with the gang activity, along with the sale and distribution of crack cocaine, marijuana, and heroin. Gang diversion and public education are strategies being used to combat gang activity.

Collaborative Efforts/Resource Sharing

The task forces utilize the resources of and work collaboratively with the following agencies: Wisconsin Division of Narcotics Enforcement (DNE); State Patrol; National Guard; US DEA; FBI; ATF; U.S. Attorney's Office; HIDTA; Probation and Parole; CEASE; IRS; WI Crime Lab; U.S. Air Force; Civil/Air Patrol.

Intelligence Databases

Following are the databases and intelligence systems that are utilized by the task forces: CCAP; Drug Trak; internal databases; SODR; MOCIC; RISS; and NCIC.

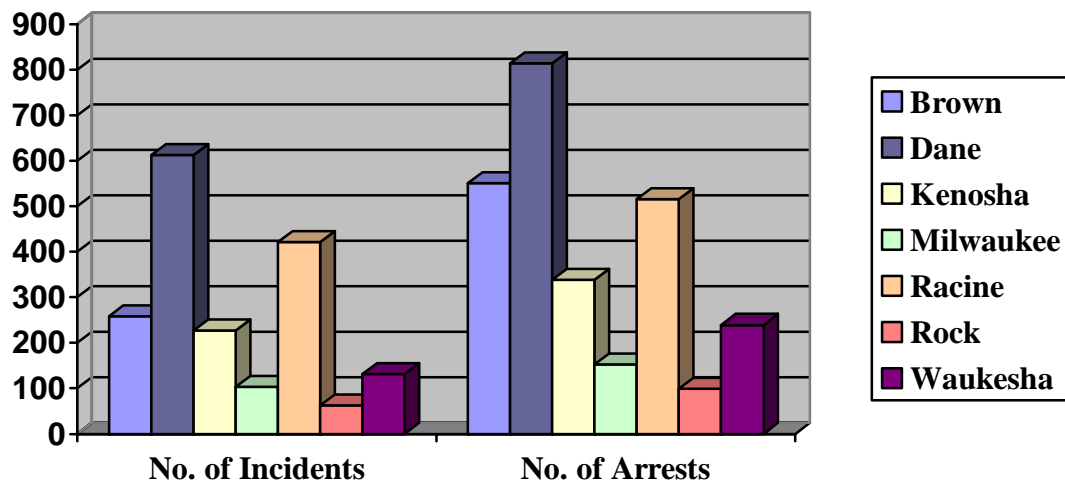
Task Force Improvements

The task forces identified unified policies and procedures and improved communication and information sharing as means to improving task force operations.

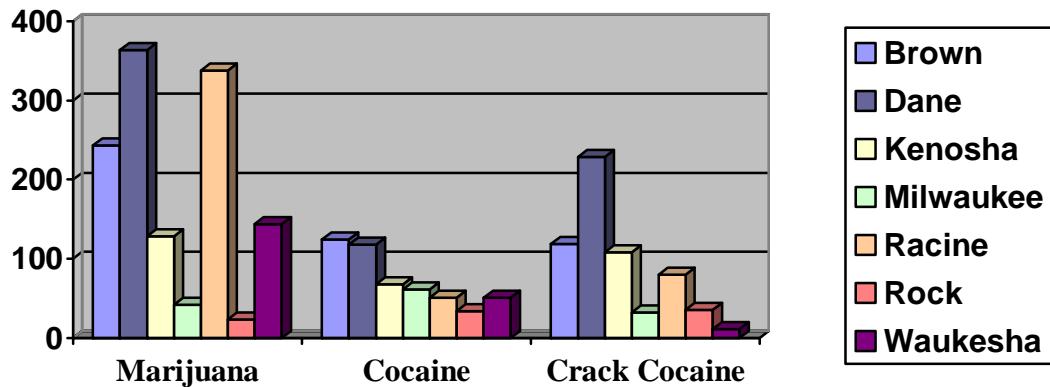
Drug Data and Trends

There are 32 Drug Enforcement Task Forces in Wisconsin that cover 71 of the State's 72 counties. Drug data is submitted quarterly by the Task Forces. The data only reflects those cases where an arrest was made. Therefore, there may be cases that are not included in this summary which are currently under investigation, or where a case is being built and arrests are pending. Please note that it is possible for outstanding data to exist. This data is not guaranteed to be completely comprehensive, as it relies on accurate and timely data reporting by 32 different Task Forces. This needs to be noted when using this data.

Incidents and Arrests

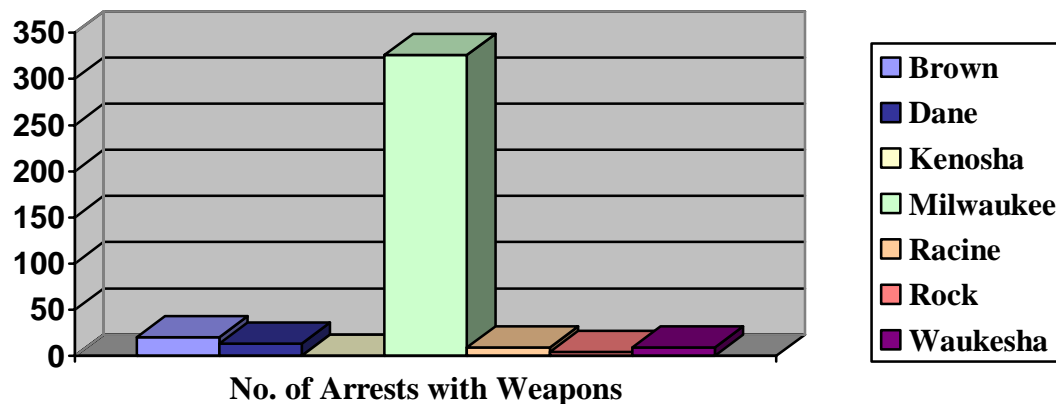


Top Three Most Prevalent Drugs by Arrest



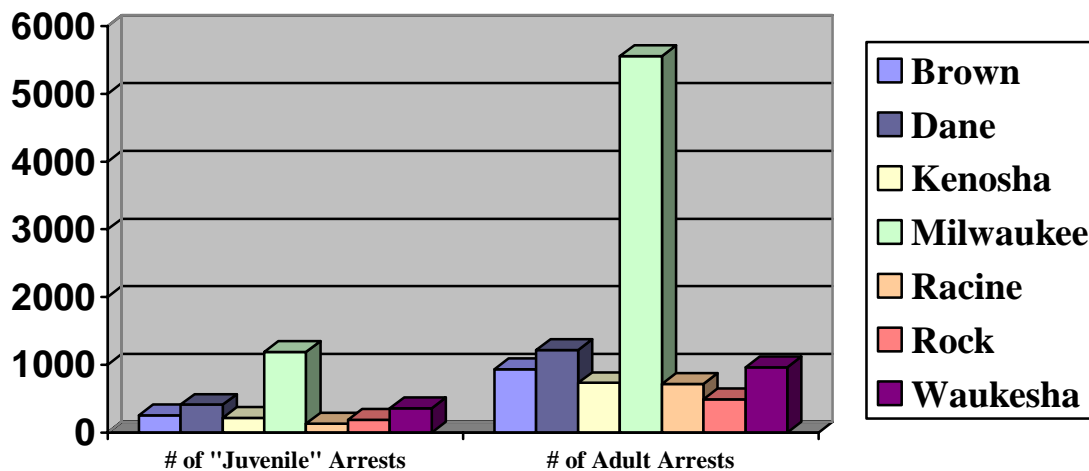
* The third most prevalent drug by arrests for Waukesha County was ecstasy (marijuana=144; cocaine=51; ecstasy=16; crack cocaine=11)

Number of Arrests Involving Weapons



*Please note that Kenosha and Waukesha report drug data through SODR, which does not account for the weapon field

Total Number of Arrests of Minors (Age 17 or Less) and Adults by All Agencies Within Task Force Jurisdiction

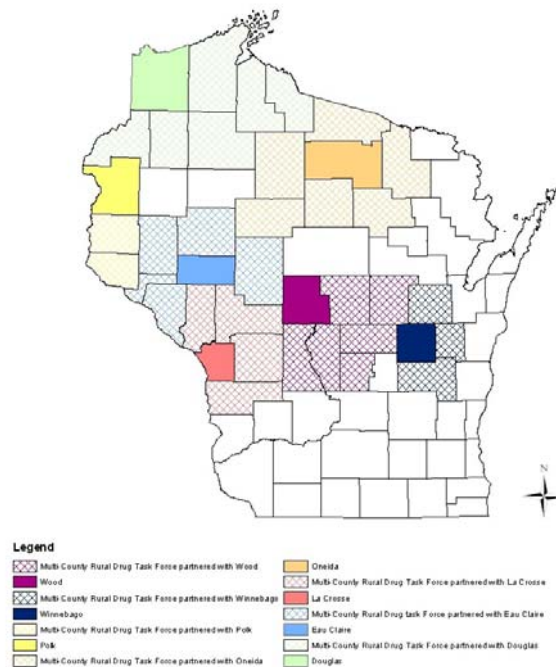


Task Force Personnel Often Provide Assistance in Investigations Initiated By Other Agencies or Work Units, But Do Not Report That Activity

Group 2: Multi-County Rural

(Douglas, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Oneida, Polk, Winnebago, Wood)

Multi-County Rural Drug Task Forces



Organizational Structure

Following is a breakdown of average personnel make-up for group two:

Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTEs)	Assistant District Attorneys (ADAs)	Support Staff	Part-time Positions
8.1	0.2	0.7	0.2

The average number of counties covered by each task force is 5.6, and the average number of agencies in each task force is 15.

Emerging Drug Problems

Methamphetamine and cocaine are the two most prevalent emerging drug problems in the task force areas. Marijuana is a constant, continuing problem and, oxycontin, hydrocodone, and Ritalin are noted as drugs that are continuing to surface in the task force areas.

The task forces combat these emerging, prevalent and problem drugs through enforcement, joint investigations, educational information provided to schools, businesses and the public, law enforcement training in emerging drug trends,

development of informants, conducting search warrants, focusing on conspiracy cases and working with physicians and pharmacies.

Drug Activity Trends

Two task forces reported an increase in drug activity by the adult and juvenile populations from the previous year. Three task forces reported the same or a lower level of drug activity by the adult and juvenile populations. Cocaine (both powder and crack cocaine) use is steadily increasing among the adult population; marijuana use leveled during the year; and, pharmaceutical drug use continued a marginal increase among the juvenile population.

Gang Activity

Gang affiliations exist in the task force areas but the majority of the task forces in this category are not facing organized gang activity. Some violence is attributed to the gang affiliations. Gang issues are being addressed through educational programs such as GREAT and by targeting dealers within the gangs that exist.

Collaborative Efforts/Resource Sharing

The task forces utilize the resources of and work collaboratively with the following agencies: CEASE; DNE; FBI; DNR; U.S. Forestry; U.S. Department of Agriculture; DEA; DA's Office; and U.S. Attorney's Office.

Intelligence Databases

Following are the databases and intelligence systems that are utilized by the task forces: MOCIC; RCIS; CCAP; Drug Trak; local databases; WDMS (Wisconsin Drug Management System); Auto-Trak; NCIC; DMV; EPIC; and WILENET.

Training

The task forces train new recruits, school liaison officers and patrol officers on drug identification and investigation techniques. Training is also provided to businesses on the precursor chemicals used for the manufacturing of methamphetamine.

Training is needed in pharmaceutical investigations, conspiracy cases, legal issues/updates, and methamphetamine and rave drugs.

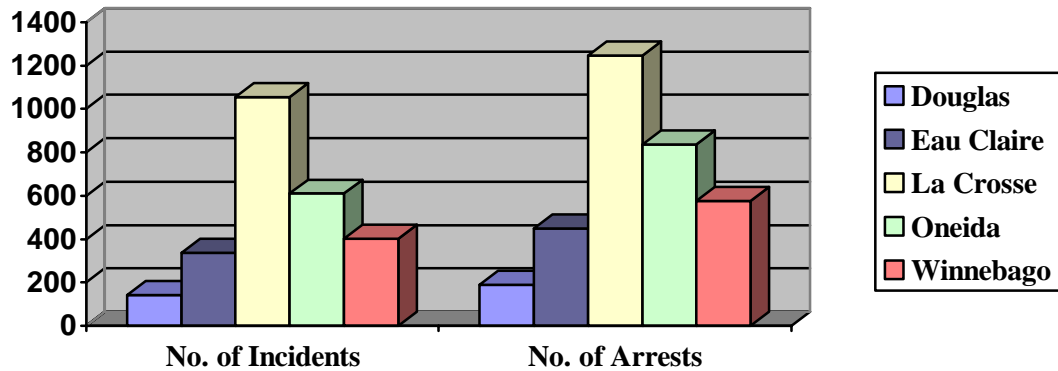
Prevention and educational programs are provided to civic groups, local, state and federal agencies, educators, community groups, service groups and citizen academies. The task forces are involved in CounterAct, GREAT, DARE and Quick 50 programming. Parental and family involvement, consistent and appropriate discipline and a continuum of drug education past the 5th grade DARE programs are noted as the most effective prevention programs and measures.

Drug Data and Trends

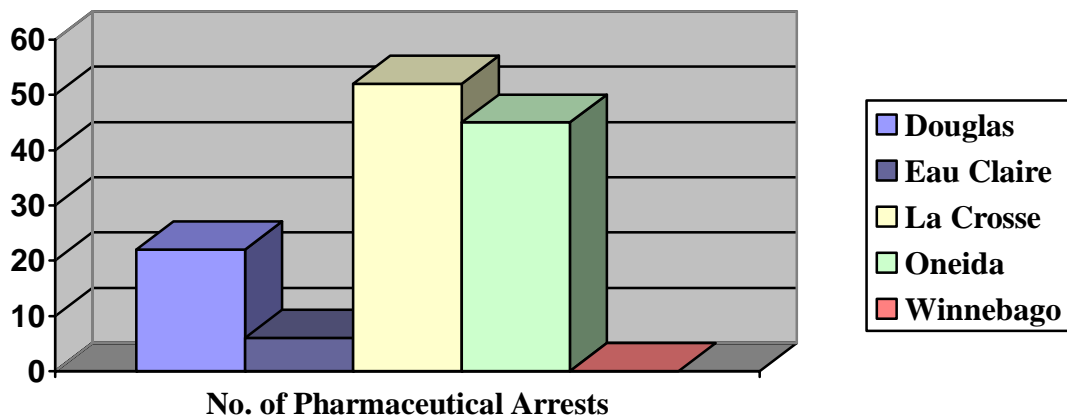
There are 32 Drug Enforcement Task Forces in Wisconsin that cover 71 of the State's 72 counties. Drug data is submitted quarterly by the Task Forces. The data only reflects those cases where an arrest was made. Therefore, there may be cases that are not

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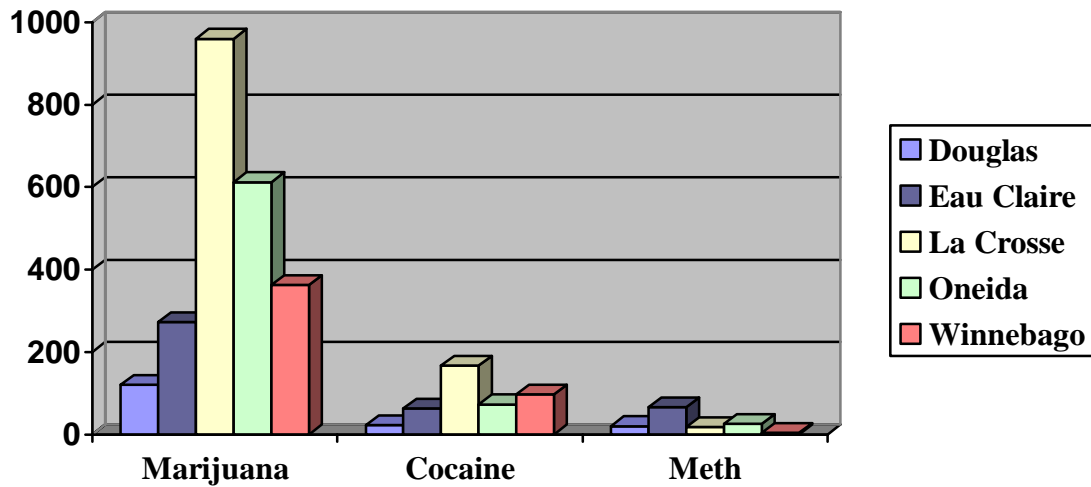
Incidents and Arrests



Arrests Involving Pharmaceutical Drugs

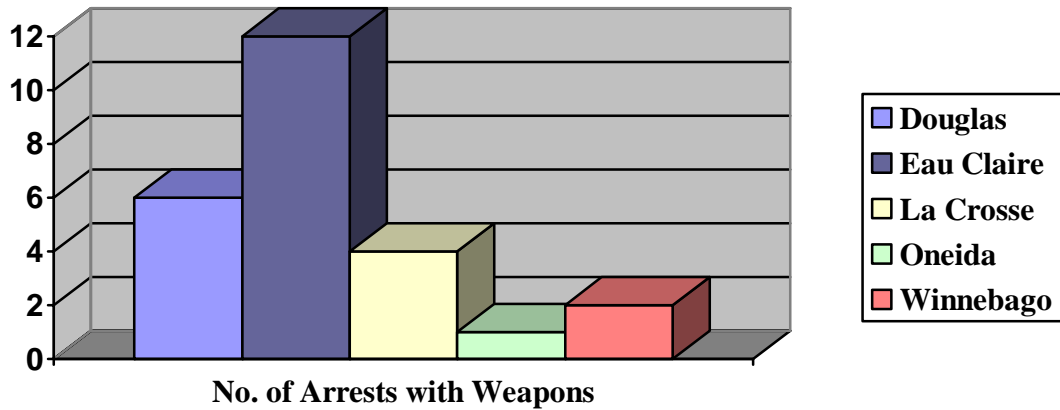


Top Three Most Prevalent Drugs by Arrest

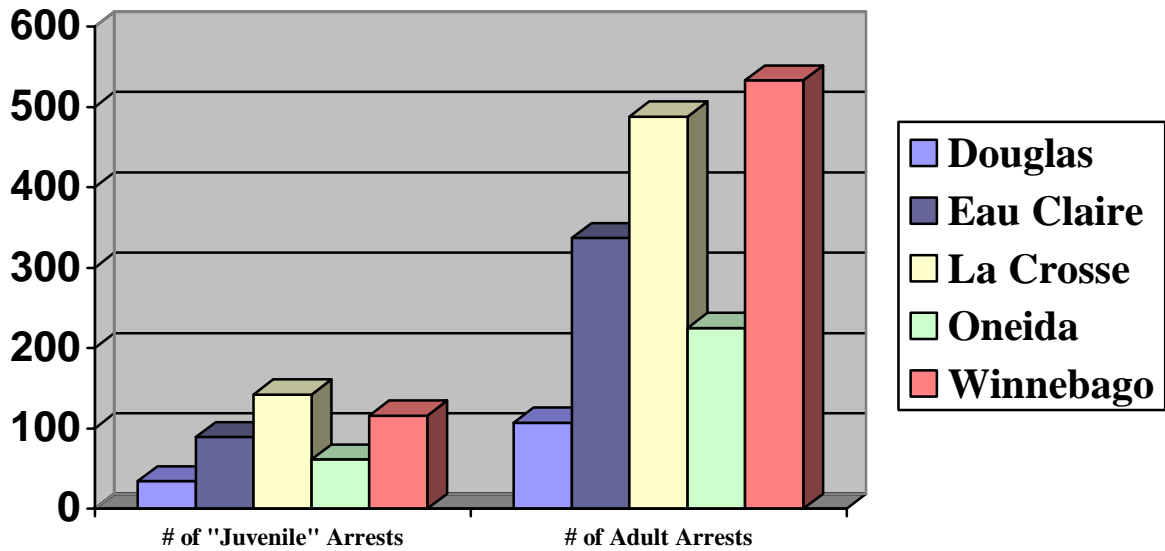


* Methamphetamine was the fifth (5th) most prevalent drug by arrests for **La Crosse** (marijuana=960; cocaine=167; other anti-depressant drugs= 26; other hallucinogens=21; and, methamphetamines=16); the third most prevalent drug for **Winnebago** was Crack Cocaine (marijuana=362; cocaine=97; crack cocaine=94; ecstasy=8; methamphetamines=4)

Number of Arrests Involving Weapons



**Total Number of Arrests of Minors (Age 17 or Less) And Adults by
All Agencies Within the Primary County of Task Force Jurisdiction**



***Task Force Personnel Often Provide Assistance in Investigations
Initiated By Other Agencies or Work Units, But Do Not Report That Activity***

There are 32 Drug Enforcement Task Forces in Wisconsin that cover 71 of the State's 72 counties. Drug data is submitted quarterly by the Task Forces. The data only reflects those cases where an arrest was made. Therefore, there may be cases that are not included in this summary which are currently under investigation, or where a case is being built and arrests are pending. Please note that it is possible for outstanding data to exist. This data is not guaranteed to be completely comprehensive, as it relies on accurate and timely data reporting by 32 different Task Forces. This needs to be noted when using this data.

Group 3: Small Urban or Suburban

(Columbia, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Marathon, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Walworth, Washington, Wisconsin Rapids)

Small Urban or Suburban Task Forces



Organizational Structure

Following is a breakdown of average personnel make-up for group three:

Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTEs)	Support Staff	Part-time Positions
6.8	.21	.80

The commander and/or sergeant supervise task force activities for the majority of the task forces within this category. The task forces meet weekly with other local drug enforcement task forces and monthly with local law enforcement and prosecuting agencies. The participating agencies typically work their own cases and inform the task force if assistance is needed, especially in larger cases or cases that cross jurisdictional lines.

Emerging Drug Problems

Heroin, Oxycontin, and Other Drugs: Antidepressants and Stimulants are the most prevalent emerging drug problems in the task force areas. Other prescription drugs, ecstasy, cocaine, crack cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana continue to be problem drugs. The task forces combat these emerging, prevalent and problem drugs through

education, training, utilizing informants, and conducting garbage picks and search warrants.

Drug Activity Trends

Six task forces reported approximately the same or a reduced level of drug activity; and, four reported an increase. The decrease in the level of drug activity was associated with increased publicity serving as a community deterrent.

Gang Activity

Five task forces within this group reported gang activity. Trafficking cocaine, vandalism, graffiti and violence are related directly to the gang activity. The Latin Kings, Gangster Disciples and Vice Lords are the gangs that are present in the task force areas. The task forces are targeting specific members, educating officers and the community and utilizing intelligence to combat the gang problems. Some task forces have added gang officers to their unit.

Three task forces reported no known gang activity in their areas.

Collaborative Efforts/Resource Sharing

The task forces utilize the resources of and work collaboratively with the following agencies: Wisconsin Division of Narcotics Enforcement; FBI; DEA; local drug enforcement task forces; DNR; U.S. Postal Inspectors; National Guard; U.S. Customs; and the DA's Office.

Intelligence Databases

Following are the databases and intelligence systems that are utilized by the task forces: MOCIC; DNE Intelligence Services; CCAP; and, WILENET.

Internal Policies and Procedures

Six of the task forces operate under task force specific policies and procedures. The remaining task forces' members follow their employing agencies' policies and procedures.

Task Force Improvements

All task forces indicated that continued improved information and intelligence sharing would enhance task force operations.

Training

Training on drug investigations and identification techniques is provided for new recruits, patrol officers, firefighters, probation and parole agents, nurses and pharmacies. Prevention and educational programs are given to schools, parents, community and civic groups, and hotels. The task forces are involved in DARE and COUNTERACT programs.

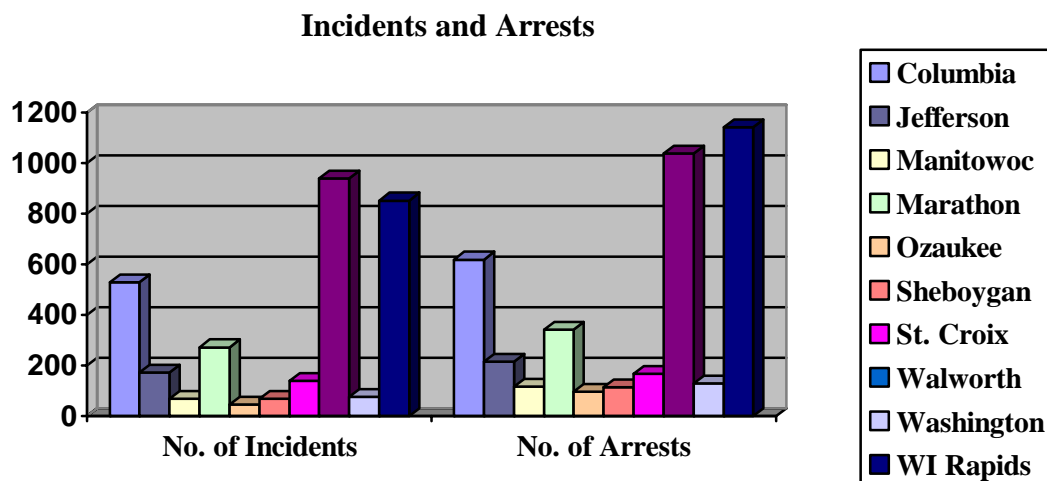
The task forces indicated that they need training in the following areas: informant management; methamphetamine; high-level investigations; tactics; seizures; and management/supervision.

Following are prevention activities that appear to be effective in reducing drug use and crimes in the drug task force areas:

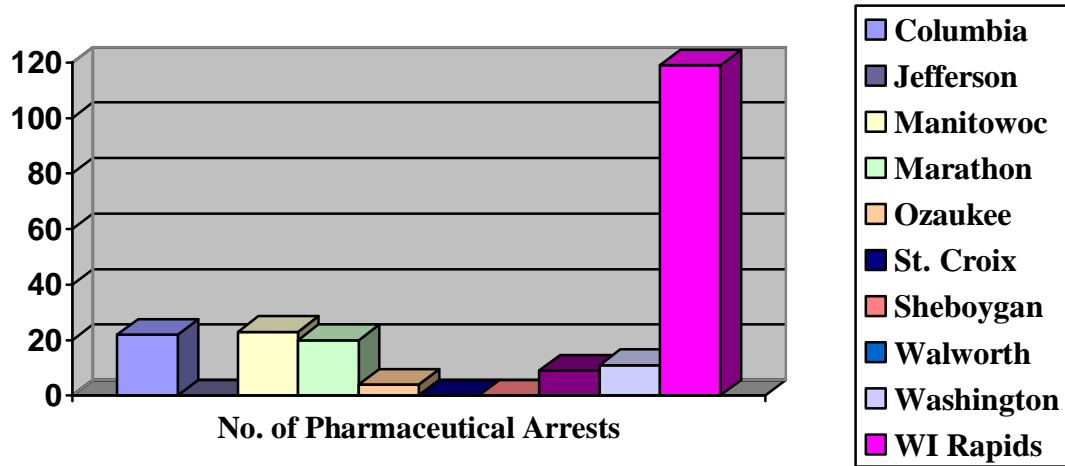
- ✓ Strong family structure
- ✓ Educational/Recreational programs for youth
- ✓ DARE coupled with task force efforts
- ✓ Positive parent, family and peer involvement
- ✓ Harsh punishment and publication of drug arrests and convictions
- ✓ Educating parents and kids on emerging drugs
- ✓ Educational talks with parents and teachers

Drug Data and Trends

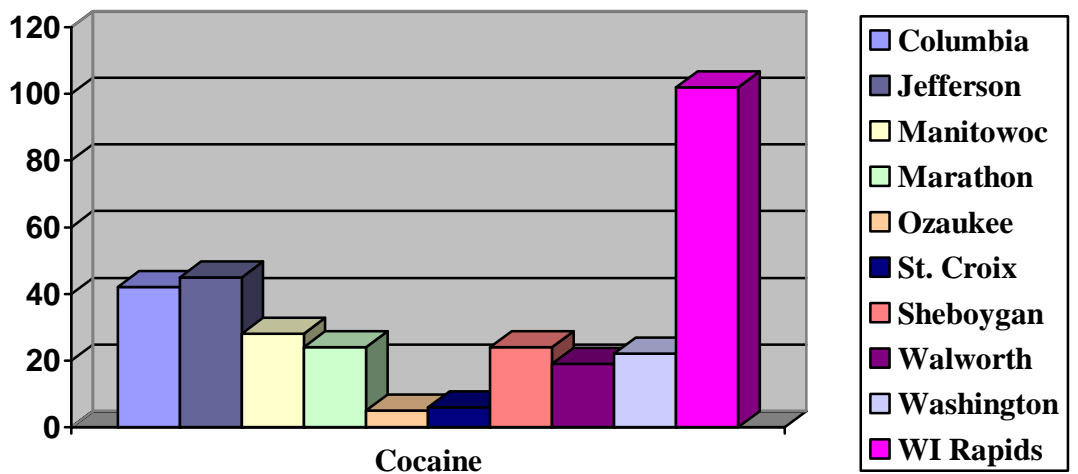
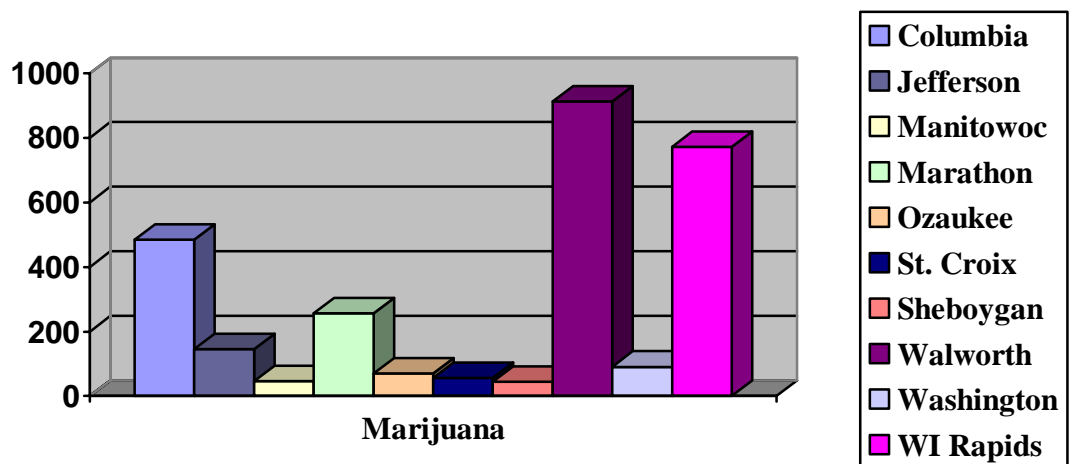
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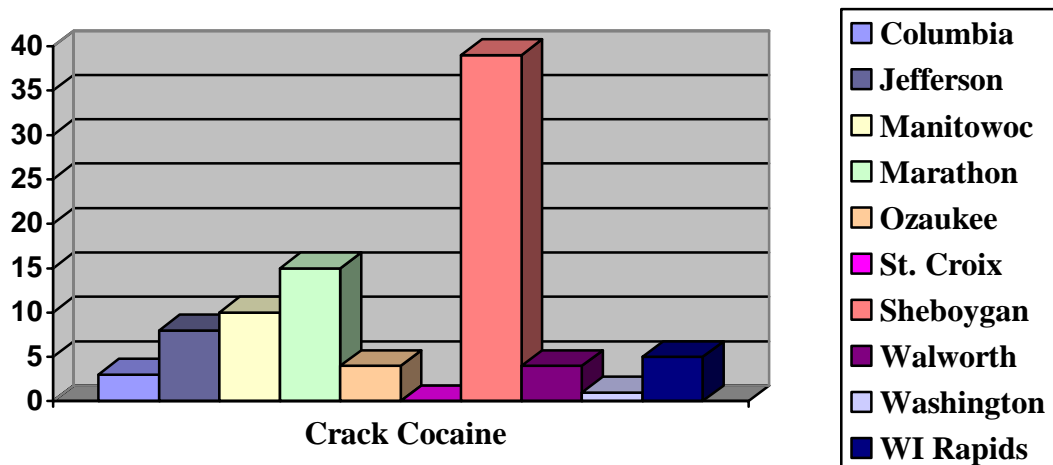


Arrests Involving Pharmaceutical Drugs



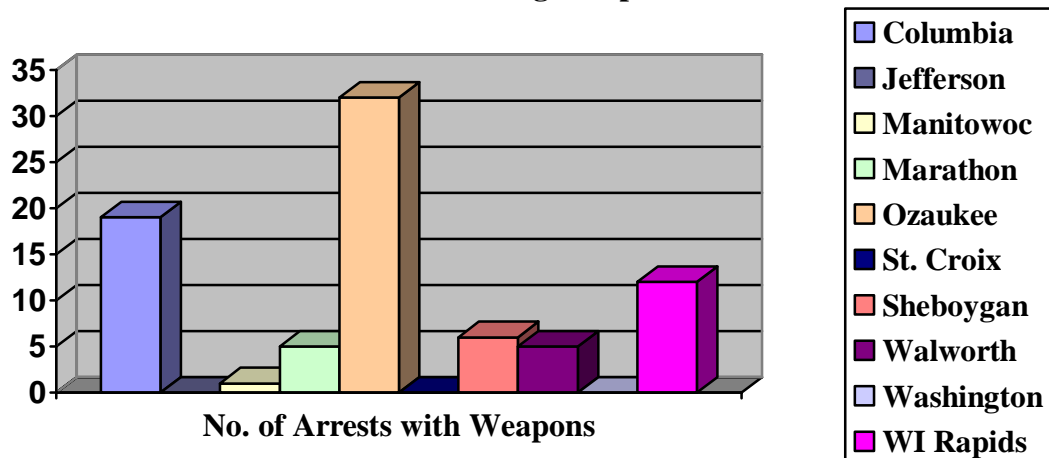
Top Three Most Prevalent Drugs by Arrest



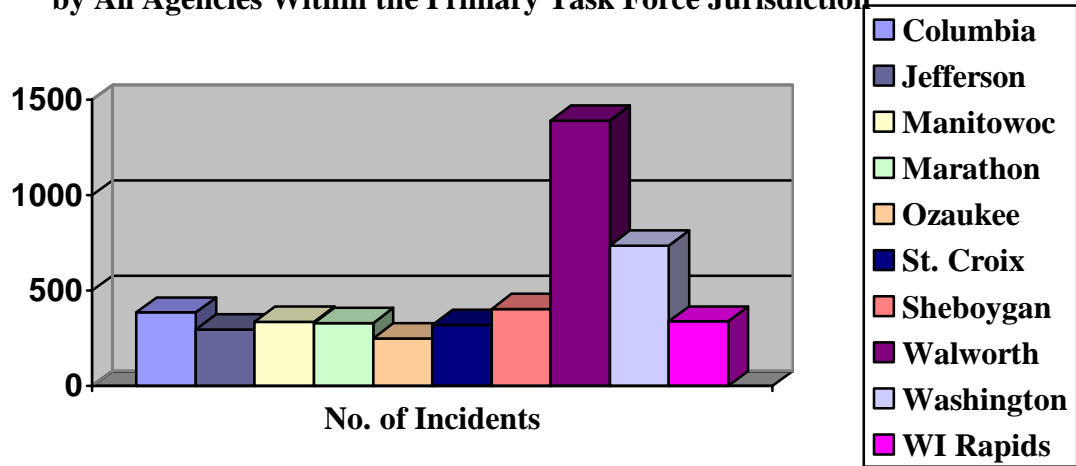


*The third most prevalent drug by arrests for **Columbia** was Heroin (marijuana=485; cocaine=42; heroin=17; crack cocaine=3); the following drugs were most prevalent for **Walworth**: (marijuana=912; other hallucinogens=59; cocaine=19; LSD=17; crack cocaine=4); the third most prevalent drug for **Washington** was Other Narcotics (marijuana=91; cocaine=22; other narcotics=9; crack cocaine=1).

Number of Arrests Involving Weapons



**Number of Arrests Involving Minors (Age 17 or Less) and Adults
by All Agencies Within the Primary Task Force Jurisdiction**

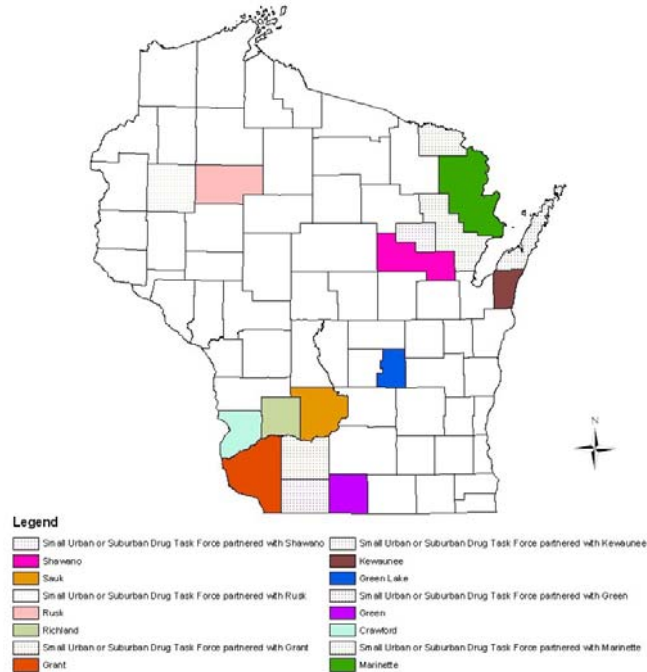


***Task Force Personnel Often Provide Assistance in Investigations
Initiated By Other Agencies or Work Units, But Do Not Report That Activity***

Group 4: Small Rural

(City of Marinette, Crawford, Green, Green Lake, Kewaunee, City of Platteville, Richland, Rusk, Sauk, Shawano)

Small Rural Task Forces



Organizational Structure

Following is a breakdown of average personnel make-up for group four:

Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTEs)	Part-time Positions
2.5	.95

The task forces have an average of two and one-half full time equivalent positions. Many have additional manpower through over-time and rely on these part-time positions to function on a day to day basis.

The majority of the task forces have a supervisor or project director who oversees the day to day operations of the task force. Two task forces' oversight committees oversee the day to day operations. Another task force is a member of the State Line Area Narcotics Team and therefore, their task force operations vary from other task forces.

Cases are coordinated between participating agencies and are worked jointly or solely depending on the size and location of the case.

Emerging Drug Problems

Marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine and Oxycontin, in order, are the most prevalent emerging drugs in the task force areas. Hydrocodone and Ecstasy are also problem drugs that the task forces are encountering.

The task forces are combating these prevalent, emerging and problem drugs through education, utilization of informants, training of law enforcement and the medical profession, gathering intelligence, school liaison officers, highway interdictions, citizen tips, controlled undercover buys, conducting K-9 searches in schools, and working with pharmacies and doctors.

Drug Activity Trends

Five task forces reported a similar level of drug activity from the previous year for the adult and juvenile populations. Four task forces reported an increase in drug activity for the adult and juvenile populations.

Prescription and ecstasy drug use are increasing among the juvenile population. Prescription drugs such as Ritalin are very prevalent in the schools.

Gang Activity

Five task forces reported no gang activity in their areas. Three task forces reported gang affiliations and two task forces reported gang activity. The sale and distribution of crack cocaine, violence and graffiti were attributed to the gangs in the drug task force areas.

Collaborative Efforts/Resource Sharing

The task forces utilize the resources of and work collaboratively with the following agencies: prosecuting agencies; Wisconsin Division of Narcotics Enforcement; FBI; DEA; State Patrol; ATF; U.S. Postal Inspector; Civil Air Patrol; U.S. Marshall's Service; and DCI.

Intelligence Databases

Following are the databases and intelligence systems that are utilized by the task forces: MOCIC; Drug Trak; CCAP; WILENET; local, internal databases; and DOT database.

Task Force Improvements

Improved communication, more oversight board meetings and additional training for new task force members would help to enhance task force operations.

Training

Prevention and educational programs are provided to schools, community groups, local businesses and civic groups. The task forces are involved in such programs as COUNTERACT, DARE, GREAT, and RAP (Resist and Prevent Drug Education Program). The majority of task forces also have liaison officers in the schools.

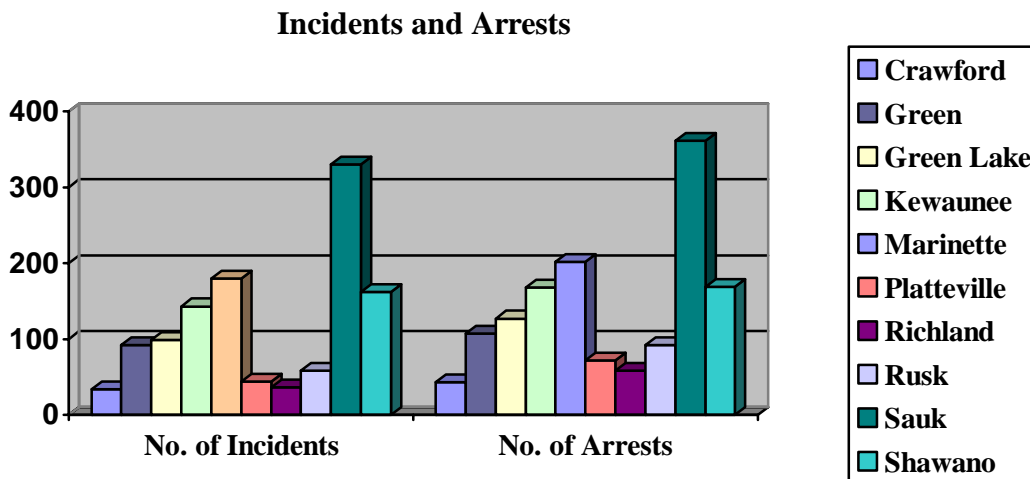
Training is provided to new recruits and patrol officers on drug investigations, identification techniques, and field test training.

The task forces currently utilize the training resources of WNOA and the National Guard. The task forces indicated that they could benefit from training on assets and forfeitures, supervisory and management, and legal training on search and seizures.

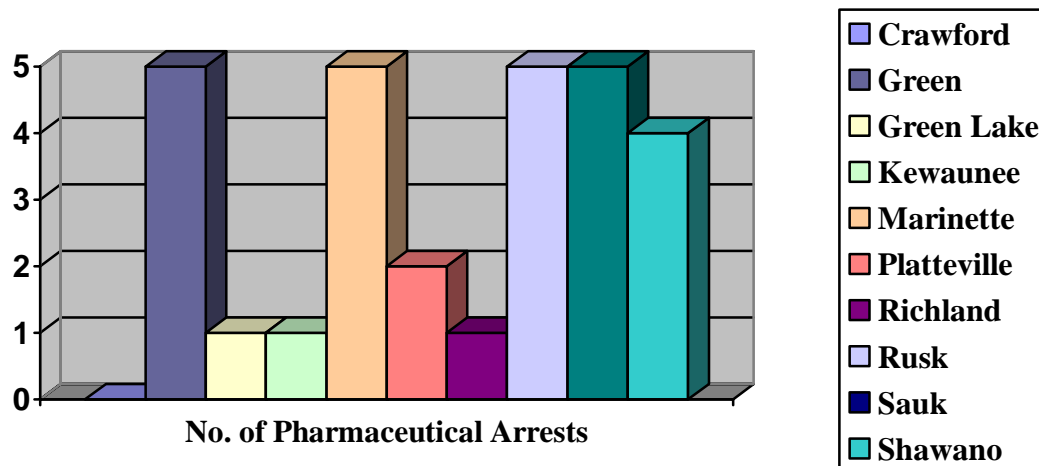
The most effective prevention techniques, according to the task forces, are DARE programs, drug interdictions, school education, Quick 50, holistic, wrap around services between the schools, law enforcement and treatment professionals, a task force presence in the community, targeting specific events, education on the precursors of methamphetamine, parental involvement and the continuation of drug education programming after the 5th grade DARE program.

Drug Data and Trends

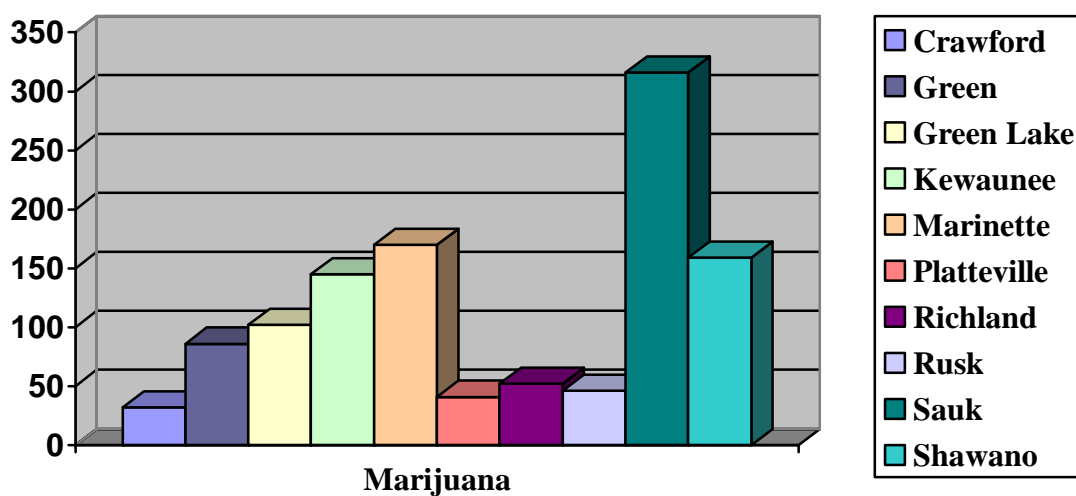
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Arrests Involving Pharmaceutical Drugs



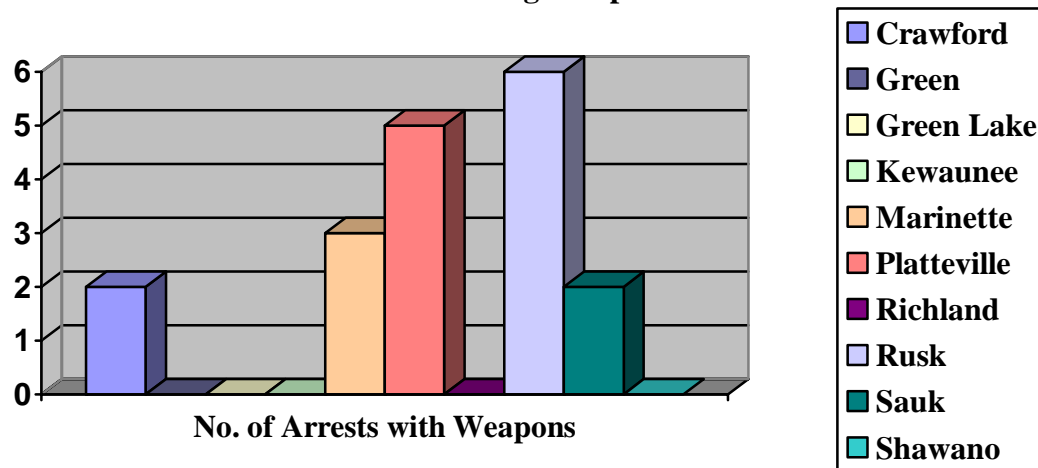
Most Prevalent Drug by Arrest



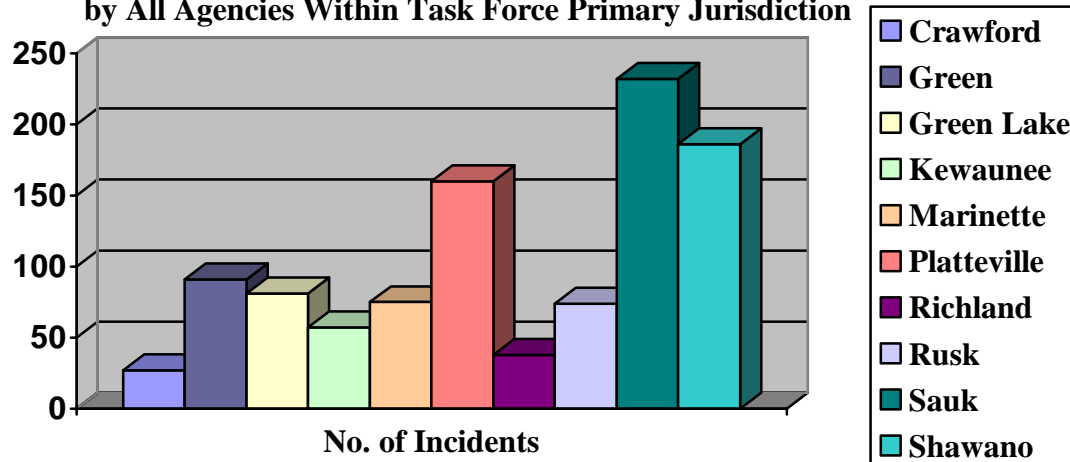
Marijuana was the most prevalent drug across all task forces in Group 4. The second and third most prevalent drugs varied by each task force. The top drugs by arrest, by task force are broken down as follows:

Crawford (Marijuana=32; Cocaine=6; Heroin=2; Methamphetamines=2)
 Green (Marijuana=86; Crack Cocaine=7; Cocaine=4)
 Green Lake (Marijuana=102; Hydrocodone=8; Amphetamines=6; Oxycodone=4)
 Kewaunee (Marijuana=145; Cocaine=17; Crack Cocaine=2; Ecstasy=2)
 Marinette (Marijuana=170; Cocaine=23; Other Narcotics=5)
 Platteville (Marijuana=41; Methamphetamine=12; Cocaine=9)
 Richland (Marijuana=52; Cocaine=3; Crack Cocaine=2)
 Rusk (Marijuana=46; Methamphetamine=31; Cocaine=8; Other Stimulants=5)
 Sauk (Marijuana=316; Cocaine=19; Opium=4; Oxycontin=5)
 Shawano (Marijuana=159; Cocaine=3; Other Drugs=4; Psilocybin Mushrooms=3)

Number of Arrests Involving Weapons



**Number of Arrests Involving Minors (Age 17 or Less) and Adults
by All Agencies Within Task Force Primary Jurisdiction**



***Task Force Personnel Often Provide Assistance in Investigations
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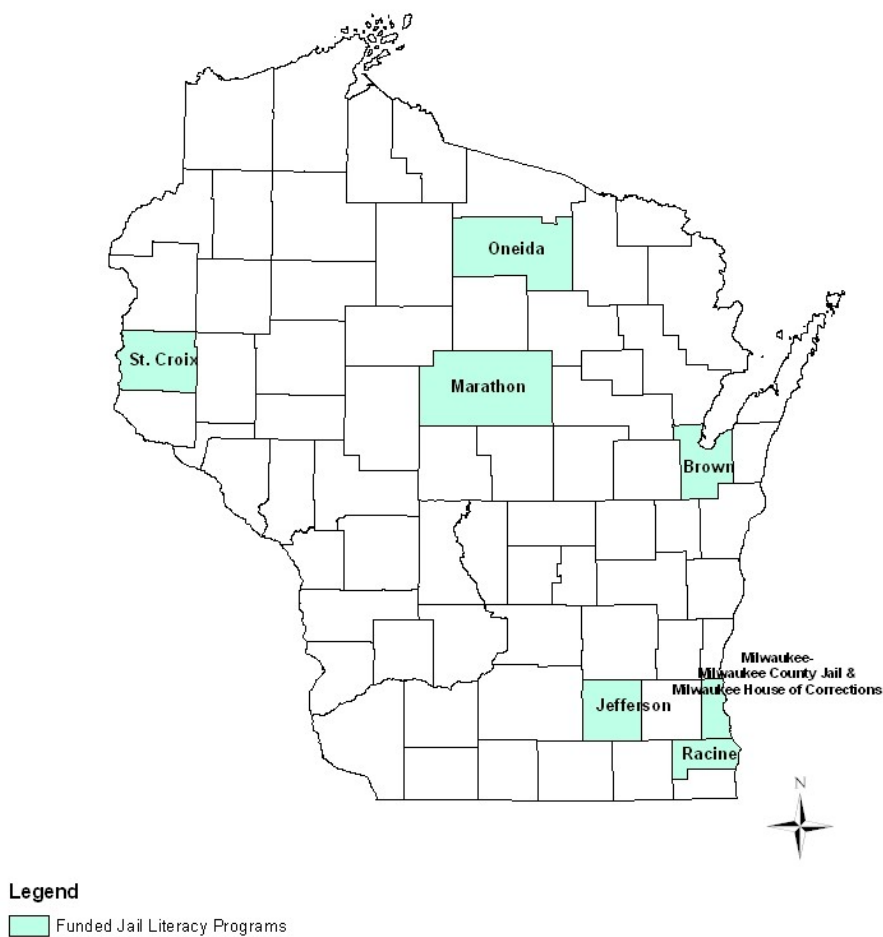
JAIL LITERACY

Number of Sub grants: 8

Number of Sites: 8

Federal Funding: \$250,000

Funded Jail Literacy Programs



Program Description:

Byrne-funded jail literacy projects were introduced to Wisconsin County Jail Facilities in 2000; and were intended to expand literacy and career services to sentenced and pre-

sentence inmates who were serving 30 days or more. Jail literacy educational programs included some or all of the following: 1) basic literacy skills with emphasis on reading, writing, vocabulary and arithmetic; 2) English as a second language; 3) preparation for GED/HSED; 4) secondary school credit programs; 5) critical thinking and problem solving; 6) career awareness and employability skills courses and; 7) other programs deemed appropriate by the instructor.

Jail literacy projects were developed to duplicate a successful project that ran in Ozaukee County. The following describes this successful jail literacy program: Participation into the program was voluntary. Inmates entered the program by first receiving a recommendation from a deputy, probation officer, judge, or a graduate of the program and second, by submitting an application to enter the program. A deputy or jail staff assisted the inmate in completing the application. The application was designed to ask specific questions of the inmate in order to assist the instructor in assessing the inmates educational and/or employment needs. The program was open ended, enrolling approximately ten inmates per class. The classes were a minimum of 30 days in length. The whole program ran approximately 45 weeks a year and worked with the local technical college for GED testing.

A committee (which included the sheriff, the jail administrator and a representative from the local technical college, law enforcement, human services and a representative from economic development) oversaw the program and the hiring of a qualified instructor. The instructor was accountable to the sheriff and jail administrator. The duties and responsibilities of the instructor included record keeping, following all jail policies, procedures, and confidentiality guidelines, providing face-to-face instruction, and following instructions set forth in the programming. It was recommended that program participants have access to the jail's library.

Program success was measured by the following: 1) the number of participants who successfully completed one or more tests toward the GED/HSED; 2) the number of GED/HSED graduates; 3) by improved reading or math scores; 4) behavioral changes within the jail; 5) feedback from jail staff, probation officers, judges, law enforcement and public defenders; 6) employment status and wages; 7) recidivism rates of participants vs. non-participants.

Project Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Goal 1: To increase literacy skills and employability skills among Wisconsin's county jail population.

Objective 1: Create and implement new jail literacy programs in county jails.

Activities

- One new jail literacy project was created with Byrne funding.

- Seven jails continued Byrne-funded jail literacy projects.
- Jail personnel identified and assessed inmates' literacy needs through referral process.
- Staff identified and bid for possible service providers or instructors from the community.
- Policies and procedures for referral to the program were established or maintained within each jail project.
- Staff made recommendations for individuals to participate in the program(s).
- Performance measures were defined based on each inmate's individual needs.
- Project staff monitored the individuals for participation and attendance.
- Each participant's reading, math and GED/HSED scores were monitored.
- Staff monitored each participant's behavior/attitude changes.
- Sanctions were established and enforced for the breaking of program rules.
- Jail Staff evaluated the effectiveness of instructor services provided.

Performance Measures

- 1) Jail literacy needs were identified in the application process for all eight awarded sub-grantees.
- 2) All eight sub-grantees identified and selected a service provider and/or instructors from their community.
- 3) Policies and procedures for program referral established
- 4) Individuals were assigned to the literacy program as appropriate
- 5) Program performance measures established
- 6) Individual's participation and attendance monitored
- 7) Individual's reading, math and GED/HSED scores monitored
- 8) Individual's behavior/attitude monitored
- 9) Sanctions for breaking program rules established and enforced
- 10) The effectiveness of instructor services evaluated

Goal 2: The number of graduates from the program who re-enter jail will be less than non-graduates or non-participants of the program.

Objective 1: The participant(s) in the jail literacy program will not be arrested for a new offense within one year of release.

Activities:

- Perform criminal history checks on each offender once a week upon release.
- Supervise each offender/defendant and document employment, length of employment and wages after release.
- Follow program graduates for one year after completion of the program.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Criminal history checks were conducted weekly

- 2) Each offender/defendant is supervised for employment, length of employment and wages
- 3) Each program graduate is monitored for one year after completion of the program

Program Monitoring and Evaluation:

Semi-annual Progress Reports must be submitted to the State of Wisconsin, Office of Justice Assistance, and must incorporate the following:

- 1) Project development and implementation activities that occurred during the reporting period
 - 2) Any changes in the project methodology during the reporting period
 - 3) Any changes or additions to staff during the reporting period
 - 4) Progress made during the period toward achieving the goals of the project, using statistics and other data as appropriate
 - 5) Efforts to coordinate project activities with other projects/agencies with related interests
 - 6) Any administrative/programmatic problems the project has encountered, either in the development or implementation during the reporting period
 - 7) Project plans for the next reporting period, including specific products, accomplishments, or outcomes expected
 - 8) Other relevant information that will assist OJA in monitoring the progress of the project
- The State of Wisconsin, Office of Justice Assistance, conducts annual on-site monitor visits. More frequent on-site visits will be conducted to those projects that are having programmatic development/implementation difficulties
 - Annual training/meetings are held for funded projects within the state for the purpose of program knowledge and information sharing among projects with similar interests/dynamics. This allows for projects to discuss their successes and obstacles of their projects.
 - The State of Wisconsin, Office of Justice Assistance, writes and submits to BJA, our Annual Report, providing a yearly update on the progress and implementation and assessment of the project funded for the year.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Number of Sub grants: 1

Number of Sites: 1

Federal Funding: \$466,700

Program Description:

In order to fight jail-overcrowding problems in Wisconsin, a greater number of effective alternatives to incarceration programs need to be made available at both the state and county levels. The Milwaukee County Day Reporting Center (DRC) that was created with Byrne funding, provided a significant number of offenders safe and affordable intermediate sanctions intended to divert offenders away from jail and into a community alternative while maintaining public safety. Many of the offenders remain in custody, not because they pose danger to the community, but because other options have been tried without success. The DRC includes close monitoring and clearly defined treatment plans for its participants.

The DRC has the ability to manage a daily population of 75 participants. Male and female offenders charged with or convicted of non-violent crimes are eligible for participation in the program. Participants may be pre-trial or post-adjudicated but must be in need of the services offered at the DRC. While the intent is for participants to live at home during non-program hours, electronic surveillance and placement in the Huber facility are options for those participants whom the judge feels need structured supervision during non-program hours. The ideal length of stay at the DRC is four months.

This project creates the option to place non-violent, low risk offenders in a structured, service oriented environment in lieu of incarceration. The removal of this population from incarceration allows corrections officials to utilize valuable bed space in a more efficient manner.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Reduce over-crowding in Wisconsin's prisons and juvenile detention facilities by providing alternatives to non-violent, low risk offenders.

Strategies:

- Restructure intake procedures;
- Restructure DRC programming;
- Seek funded programming in the community to complement DRC programming.

Objective 1: Increase DRCs daily population to 100 participants.

Activities:

- Increased communication with judiciary, public defenders and district attorneys.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Direct referrals from court increased.
- 2) The number of transfers of offenders from HOC to DRC increased.
- 3) An increase was displayed in the monthly report of referrals.
- 4) In comparison, the average daily population of the DRC increased, while the average daily population of the Milwaukee County incarcerated population decreased.

Goal 2: Reduce recidivism.

Objective 1: 90% of the participants will remain arrest free during the programming at the DCR.

Activities:

- Daily surveillance and supervision of offenders.
- Monitored court obligations.

Performance Measures:

- 1) 90% of all DRC clients made all scheduled court dates.
- 2) 80% of all DRC clients satisfied all court and probation obligations.
- 3) The number of warrants issued for failure to appear through the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

Objective 2: Reduce re-arrest rates

Activities:

- Monitored court obligations.
- Daily surveillance and supervision of offenders.

Performance Measures:

- 1) 85% of DRC clients remained arrest free during their programming at the DRC.
- 2) 75% remained arrest free for one year after successful completion.
- 3) Number of participants who successfully complete the program will increase.
- 4) Tracked participants for one year after termination using CJIS

Goal 3: Offenders develop necessary skills that promote positive growth and change so they can more effectively reenter society.

Objective 1: Offenders obtain and maintain a high level of sobriety.

Activities:

- All DRC participants who were assessed as having an AODA problem were enrolled in treatment services at the DRC.
- All DRC participants were required to submit to urine surveillance for drug and alcohol testing.

Performance Measures:

- 1) 90 % of all urine screens submitted will be negative.
- 2) If initial screen was positive, subsequent screens showed a decrease in drug levels
- 3) Drug screens were monitored.
- 4) The number of participants completing AODA treatments was monitored.

Objective 2: Offenders display positive attitudes and behaviors

Activities:

- Positive behaviors of the offenders were rewarded.
- Immediate sanctions for negative behaviors were enforced.
- Participants will be enrolled in CIP (Cognitive Intervention Program).

Performance Measures:

- 1) The number of negative terminations remained below 20%.
- 2) Monthly reports monitored.
- 3) Participants met individual program goals.

Objective 3: Offenders obtain employment or are job ready.

Activities:

- All DRC participants are enrolled in Employment Readiness classes and job seeking activities.

Performance Measures:

- 1) 80% of the participants were employed or enrolled in a career job related activity upon successful completion of the DRC program.
- 2) Participants completed Employment Readiness classes.
- 3) Employment verified with employer.

Objective 4: Offenders achieve educational attainment.

Activities:

- All participants who did not possess a high school diploma or a GED were tested academically and enrolled in Adult Basic Skills Classes.
- The participant and the instructor developed an Individual Education Plan, which listed educational goals to be achieved while in the DRC program.

Performance Measures:

- 1) 80% of the participants met the educational goals set upon admission to the DRC.
- 2) Participants took academic pre- and comparative post-tests to determine progress.
- 3) The number of GED tests taken was monitored.

Objective 5: Offenders transition to treatment and services at community sites.

Activities:

- Participants who did not complete programs prior to release from the DRC were referred to community based agencies to continue programming.

Performance Measures:

- 1) 80% of the participants who successfully completed DRC programming were referred to programs in the community for continued treatment/service/support
- 2) Community agencies were contacted during follow-ups to verify participation in programs.
- 3) Monthly dialogue occurred between case managers and involved agencies to document participation.

DATA
JANUARY 2003 to DECEMBER 2003

Month 2002	# of New Enrollments	# of Clients Carried over from Previous Month	Total Releases	Successful Completions	Negative Terminations	Average Daily Population
JAN	30	35	23	10	13	64
FEB	22	27	26	17	9	59
MAR	43	41	33	19	14	56
APR	58	22	15	10	5	76
MAY	47	43	33	20	13	99
JUNE	45	39	32	22	10	106
JULY	45	97	31	20	11	109
AUG	43	105	41	33	8	112
SEP	42	97	41	32	9	110
OCT	55	88	41	27	14	112
NOV	35	67	31	18	13	108
DEC	33	42	43	31	12	103

Month	Number of Screens Taken	# of Positive Screens
JAN	67	2
FEB	51	5
MAR	72	8
APR	77	8
MAY	84	14
JUNE	70	13
JULY	77	14
AUG	92	15
SEP	48	7
OCT	112	13
NOV	68	4
DEC	40	4

Month	# of Participants Enrolled in Job Readiness Classes	# of Participants Enrolled in Job Search Activities	# Obtaining Employment
JAN	4	7	5
FEB	4	10	8
MAR	7	15	12
APR	3	9	8
MAY	4	21	12
JUNE	10	21	19
JULY	14	12	8
AUG	15	13	5
SEP	15	13	6
OCT	15	12	8
NOV	17	14	6
DEC	12	10	4

Month	# of Students Attending Basic Skills/GED
JAN	32
FEB	34
MAR	44
APR	52
MAY	56
JUNE	49
JULY	42
AUG	32
SEP	35
OCT	35
NOV	28
DEC	35

Month	# Treatment Referrals	# Education Referrals	# Support Referrals	# Services Referrals	# Other Referrals
JAN	3	7	3	8	5
FEB	5	5	3	9	8
MAR	9	5	4	16	7
APR	10	12	12	9	12
MAY	9	8	11	11	17
JUNE	11	11	8	11	13
JULY	11	8	6	11	13
AUG	12	12	6	10	13
SEP	11	13	8	11	16
OCT	9	14	5	12	21
NOV	10	9	10	15	16
DEC	9	10	6	12	18

Program Monitoring and Evaluation:

Semi-annual Progress Reports are required to the State of Wisconsin, Office of Justice Assistance, incorporate the following:

- 1) Project development and implementation activities, which occurred during the reporting period.
- 2) Any changes in the project methodology during the reporting period.
- 3) Any changes or additions to staff during the reporting period.
- 4) Progress made during the period toward achieving the goals of the project, using statistics and other data as appropriate.
- 5) Efforts to coordinate project activities with other projects/agencies with related interests.
- 6) Any administrative/programmatic problems the project has encountered, either in the development or implementation during the reporting period.
- 7) Brief outlined project plans for the next reporting period, including specific products, accomplishments, or outcomes expected.
- 8) Any other relevant information that will assist OJA in monitoring the progress of the project.

AODA TREATMENT (OWI 5th Offense)

Number of Sub grants: 1

Number of Sites: 1

Federal Funding: \$348,500

Program Description:

The passage of Wisconsin Act 237, effective on January 1, 1999, made it a felony to be convicted for driving while intoxicated the fifth time. Prior to January 1, 1999, possible penalties for such a conviction consisted of fines/forfeitures, imposition of jail time, suspension or revocation of the driver's license, a substance abuse assessment, points against the driver's license or a combination thereof. Confinement in prison for fifth time offenders for up to five years has become possible with this legislation. While incarcerated, a pilot treatment program was offered to these offenders to address their alcohol and other drug abuse problems. The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) expects that treated offenders will demonstrate a significant reduction in risk to the safety of the community by providing a continuum in the community until discharge from parole.

The 2003 Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) program served substance-abusing males incarcerated for the fifth or greater offense of OWI. These offenders demonstrated a need for intensive services beyond what is now available in the community. The program's mission is to enhance safety in the community by providing a continuum of substance abuse treatment services specific to the needs of the repeat OWI offender population. Services began in a confined facility in a residential treatment unit and continued with aftercare, intensive supervision, and monitoring of alcohol/drug use throughout the offender's parole supervision in the community. The pilot program developed a profile of repeat OWI offenders and their risks and needs using a variety of standardized instruments. Authorities on the effective treatment of repeat drunk drivers were contacted; and, the literature pertaining to effective interventions with this population were explored to create a treatment model.

Treatment modules were implemented; including: alcohol/drug education; relapse prevention; dependency and addiction; criminal thinking correctives; modification of high risk and thrill-seeking behavior; rational behavior training; and, responsible decision-making and restorative justice concepts. The final phase of the residential program focused on community reintegration and provided assistance and follow-up in the development of release plans. Once participants returned to the community, DOC offered resources to strictly monitor alcohol/drug use, coordinate with local agencies for continued intervention, and provide technological tools to monitor the offenders.

Program Goals and Objectives:

Goal I.

Identify and Evaluate Treatment Components that have Impact on Offender drinking and Criminal Behavior

Objectives:

- A. Research various repeat offenders OWI programs throughout the United States both by research and site visits.
- B. Research and identify program components that work, do not work, and show promise with this target population.
- C. Codify selected components into a program.
- D. Develop a database for components and train staff in record keeping for all offenders.
- E. Evaluate components/program through results submitted.
- F. Implement results and new strategies as provided by research on components that work to reduce drinking/driving behavior

Goal II.

Implement Victim Impact Awareness into all Treatment Components

Objectives:

- A. Administer Victim Impact Awareness inventory instrument to establish baseline attitude score.
- B. Introduce Victim Impact Awareness with victim focused educational materials.
- C. Participate in minimum of two (2) Victim Impact Panels presented by Winnebago and Outagamie Counties.
- D. Provide Victim Speakers minimum of two (2) half day sessions with participatory assignments and follow up.
- E. Participation in MADD "Some Things Impact a Lifetime" curriculum.
- F. Participation as speakers in Victim Impact Panels OR writes letters of personal impact of panel members.
- G. Utilize Department of Corrections Restorative Justice Curriculum specific to Drinking and Driving and Victim Impact.
- H. Administer Victim Impact Awareness inventory instrument to determine change in attitude regarding drinking and driving.
- I. Participate in Restorative Justice/Community Service projects in effort to personalize restoring wholeness to victims and the community.

Goal III.

Develop Harm Reduction Strategies Related to Alcohol Use/Abuse for Offenders in the Community.

Objectives:

- A. Define program and technology resources available to field agents working locally and catalog them for future use.
- B. Work with the Department of Transportation to implement strategies for monitoring and engaging the offender population in the reduction of drunken driving behavior. Explore implementation of the Driver Safety Plan as part of OWI 5th program.
- C. Create strategies utilizing data gathered for outcome research.
- D. Implement strategies designed to reduce offender use of alcohol and alcohol related driving behavior.

Goal IV.

Implement Community Reintegration Strategy.

Objectives:

- A. Develop Daily Living Skills curriculum which includes nutrition, general health, leisure time activities, and stress management skills.
- B. Develop Job Readiness/Employability Skills curriculum for underemployed offenders.
- C. Implement Parenting Program through Boys and Girls Club POS provider which has demonstrated significant attitude and behavior changes in offenders currently enrolled from other DACC treatment units. Administer pre and post participation inventories to measure attitude changes. Implement strategies into individual re-integration plans.
- D. Develop specific community re-integration plan for each offender with implementation time lines.
- E. Develop first year release plan with specific goals and time lines for each offender.
- F. Develop specific financial obligations plan with each offender.
- G. Offer individual relationship counseling with offender and family/significant other to all interested offenders.
- H. Provide point of release services to enhance re-integration within 30 days of release for each program completer.

DATA

	2001	2002	2003
# of participating offenders	76	80	142
# of participating offenders who successfully completed the program	53	68	85
# of participating offenders who self-terminated	10	8	11
# of participating offenders who were terminated by staff	13	4	5

Project Monitoring and Evaluation:

A Corrections Program Specialist is provided within the grant to assist in program evaluation. This position worked closely with program developers/providers as well as with Department of Corrections Office of Program Audits and Evaluations to ensure effective data collection for measuring program efficacy and development of offender profiles. Where appropriate, control groups were identified to assist in program evaluation. The Corrections Program Specialist assisted in monitoring implementation and evaluation.

VICTIM & WITNESS EFFORTS

Number of Sub grants: 1

Number of Sites: 1

Federal Funding: \$709,000

Program Description:

The State of Wisconsin has been a national leader in addressing the need to compensate and support crime victims and witnesses. The centerpiece of this commitment is the Victims' Bill of Rights and the Victims' Rights Amendment, which codified a range of privileges and protections for crime victims. The main provider of services is the Department of Justice, Office of Crime Victim Services, which funds a variety of state and local programs. The two main statewide services are Victim Compensation and Crime Victim/Witness Assistance. During 2002-2003, The Victim Compensation program considered claims for compensation of victims' costs in medical treatment and lost wages. Funeral expenses or dependent needs after the loss of a wage earner or homemaker were also considered. The Crime Victim Assistance Program, which received federal financial resources administered by OJA, provided county-level staff support to crime victims and witnesses. The staff functions were varied, but included sending subpoenas, familiarizing witnesses with court processes, and transmitting information about case disposition and offender release dates. Byrne Funding provided for approximately 15% of program funding for SFY 2003.

Program Goals:

Goal 1: Encourage counties to develop, implement, maintain and expand victim/witness programming by providing funding to support county-level services. (71 of Wisconsin's 72 counties provide some level of victim/witness programming.)

Objective 1: Add or expand victim/witness programs serving two counties

Activities:

- Conferences and training sessions were held to encourage the expansion of victim/witness programs.

Goal 2: Provide supportive, non-financial services to citizens involved in the criminal justice system as victims, witnesses or jurors.

Objective 1: Maintain reimbursement rate to counties at a reasonable level and to prevent counties from terminating existing staff positions or programs in total due to declining state reimbursement rate.

Activities: The reimbursement rate for the first half of the State Fiscal Year 2003, July through December 2002 was 62%. All funds that were received from the Byrne Law Enforcement Assistance Grant were expended in March 2003 to reimburse victim/witness programs for the services that they provided.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring of this project consisted of monitoring the practices of current reimbursement to counties and collecting activity data from county program participants. Reimbursement requests were reviewed to determine that requests were for reimbursable services, allowable expenses and reasonable costs, pursuant to Chapter 950.

Measuring Project Success

The success of the project was determined by whether the objectives of the project were met. Those objective measures are as follows: 1) Adding or expanding services in two additional counties, and; 2) Reimbursements to counties in excess of 70% of their costs.

Statistical Data

The project's success was evaluated by comparing changes in the number of counties offering services in SFY 02 to SFY 03 and the level of reimbursement for SFY 03 with project funds, compared to the rate without the funds being made available by the grant.

Record Keeping

The Office of Crime Victim Services (OCVS) maintains records on every county with a state approved victim/witness assistance plan. Counties submit detailed semi-annual reports to OCVS, which are used as the basis for reimbursement.

Overall Monitoring and Evaluation

The Office of Crime Victim Services will be responsible for the overall monitoring and evaluation of this project.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Number of Sub grants: 1

Number of Sites: 1

Federal Funding: \$1,402,400

Program Description:

The Wisconsin Department of Electronic Government (DEG) proposed to continue the process of sharing justice information in the State of Wisconsin in an efficient and thorough manner by forming a Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing Workgroup. This Workgroup involves members from each of the justice related agencies including the Departments of Justice, Corrections, Transportation, Administration, as well as the Circuit Courts, Public Defenders, and District Attorneys. This group worked together this year to support the goal of sharing data electronically. DEG was also responsible for the Information Technology support for the District Attorneys (DAs) statewide. Much of the work to date has been accomplished utilizing Byrne and NCHIP funds, and has been very successful in improving criminal history records projects and upgrades within the State of Wisconsin.

District Attorneys

Continued efforts have been in place to improve the accurate matching of the criminal charge dispositions from, and between, district attorney offices and circuit courts. The DAs initially presented a challenge due to the existence of current, varying levels of automation in many counties. Most county District Attorney's Offices also require the ability to communicate with both DA support staff, as well as the rest of county government. While maintaining a large distributed user base adds a high level of complexity, the DA IT program has met these challenges.

The major goals of the DA portion of this project were:

- 1) Continuing LAN installations to achieve the Wisconsin District Attorney Association (WDAA) and State goal for a statewide system;
- 2) Ensuring a stable, reliable infrastructure for DAs; and,
- 3) Developing interfaces with other justice agencies and implementation in larger counties.

PROTECT was designed with the input of the WDAA IT Committee. The DA Case Management Subcommittee, now combined with the WDAA User Group has been instrumental in defining DA priorities which are met by the current PROTECT system.

Wisconsin Inter-Agency Justice Sharing Initiative (WIJIS)

The two main challenges facing an inter-agency justice project are cooperation and coordination. The state agencies involved have traditionally either acted independently from

one another, or sometimes relationships have been adversarial. In addition, an interagency justice information project calls for cooperation between autonomous local units of government as well as autonomous state units of government. Gaining the trust and cooperation among these disparate groups is challenging.

Major WIJIS goals include:

Reduction in redundant data collection—Currently, for an individual entering the criminal justice system in Wisconsin, his/her name, address, case/charge, disposition, and other vital information is separately entered into many different databases: the law enforcement agency's, the jail's, the district attorney's, the public defender's, the court's, and the Department of Correction's. Through recent development efforts, as a person and his/her case progresses through the system, there is an electronic sharing of information between the District Attorney office and the Courts. This eliminates the need to re-key this information, saving time and reducing the chance for errors. Similar interfaces need to be designed between other systems and agencies.

Timely access to more current information to improve decision-making—recent efforts have improved justice professionals' access to accurate and timely information within a county or within a statewide system. Future WIJIS initiatives focus on the ability to better access information between agencies throughout the State.

Wisconsin's justice information sharing efforts, referred to as WIJIS, is guided and staffed by a WIJIS Working Group made up of members from all the justice-related agencies. The purpose of this group, which is organized by DEG, is to share ideas and resources, and to coordinate projects and the sharing of data. Significant progress was made in the development of .xml standards for information sharing including coordination with regional and national efforts.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

The Director of WIJIS was charged with overseeing the State of Wisconsin's justice information sharing effort. User groups that were formed to assist in planning and implementations also provided oversight.

Another source of oversight was the Department of Electronic Government. The DA IT and WIJIS programs submit and maintain updated strategic plans to DEG to ensure that state technology standards and that the Department Strategic IT plans were followed. These measures helped to ensure that the DA LAN and CMS are able to communicate with other state agencies, and can be supported with minimal fiscal impact. It also ensures that DA IT and WIJIS get the best price on hardware and software by pooling the State's purchasing power. All appropriate hardware and software purchases were encumbered using the State Bureau of Procurement's technology bulletins.

Another source of monitoring is the State Budget Office (SBO). The SBO is charged with ensuring that agencies implement project in adherence to the language and intent of the State Biennial Budget. The Justice Team of the SBO asked for periodic reports on all DA IT and WIJIS projects and participated as an active member of the WIJIS Workgroup. The SBO monitored state financial reporting and reviewed project updates provided by DA IT and WIJIS, as well as updates requested by the SBO itself.

DAs

The DA LAN project and case management project was overseen by the Wisconsin District Attorneys Association Executive Information Technology Committee (WDAA IT). This group met quarterly. DA IT believes that the project must be user-driven, or else it will not be accepted or used. In addition to the committee, DA IT only beta tests new programs or processes in a pilot environment before deploying statewide. This provides an opportunity to receive feedback and make adjustments while minimizing the user impact.

WIJIS

The WIJIS component also had an oversight committee. The committee consisted of representatives from each of the justice agencies as well as agencies that use justice information. The WIJIS group met monthly.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Number of Sub grants: 1

Number of Sites: 2

Federal Funding: \$83,250

Program Description

The Wisconsin State Budget Bill signed into law in August 2001 a provision that created two assistant district attorney positions to engage in Restorative Justice initiatives. Restorative Justice is first and foremost a framework for dealing with crime and its aftermath. When a crime is committed, both the victim and the community in which the crime occurs experience great harm. Victims are traumatized, experiencing terror, shock, fear and anxiety. The community is disrupted and distressed, left feeling unsafe, insecure, and powerless. Restorative Justice concentrates on these effects of crime, seeking to repair the harm that is done to both victim and community, while holding the offender accountable for his/her actions.

Restorative Justice cannot be defined as any one particular problem; rather, it is a coherent set of values and principles with an “action-oriented mission”.

Restorative Justice does not manifest itself in any one particular program. The most common programmatic manifestations of Restorative Justice include: victim impact statements, victim offender mediated dialog, victim impact classes/panels, community reparations boards, family group conferencing, community service work, and circle sentencing.

Probably the most common example of Restorative Justice is in the field of victim-offender conferencing, or mediation. Conferencing is a process in which the victim of a crime, the offender, and the affected community members sit down together in a safe setting with an impartial facilitator to discuss the facts and impact of a particular crime. During this process, the victim can ask questions and express directly to the offender how the crime has impacted his or her life. Conferencing provides a victim greater access to and voice in the criminal justice process. Conferencing also humanizes the incident more directly for the offender so that he or she may better understand the human consequences of his or her wrongdoing.

Milwaukee County Restorative Justice Project

The Restorative Justice ADA directs the Community Conferencing Program (CCP). The CCP operates in adult court and is open only to non-violent cases where there is an admission of wrongdoing by the offender. Trained community volunteers serve as the facilitators. The CCP was created with the guidance of the Milwaukee County Task Force on Restorative Justice (a 19 member body created by the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors to explore Restorative Justice applications for the County), and the financial assistance of the Milwaukee Foundation, which helps support the position of Community Conferencing Program Manager.

Goal 1:

Expand the number of restorative justice cases the Community Conferencing Program (CCP) handles.

Result:

Referrals to the program average about 12 per month. However, a higher number of the referrals are actually proceeding to a Community Conference. During 2002, the program has received 146 referrals. Of those, 37 proceeded to a conference. 2003 data compilation is underway, but anecdotal reports indicate a higher level of referrals with an increased level of awareness and acceptance of restorative practices. Program staff has streamlined the monitoring of the conference agreements, so that the responsible prosecutor has reliable and up-to-date information readily available when the case is set for review, either in court, or at charging.

Goal 2:

Increase awareness of Restorative Justice principles among the public and law enforcement officials.

Result:

The Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office has continued to answer requests for speakers on Restorative Justice and the Community Conferencing Program. Additionally, the development of programmatic services such as "Neighborhood Initiative Restorative Circles" which creates an avenue for bringing residents together to discuss difficult issues including: neighborhood disputes; criminal activity; and, re-entry of offenders into the community.

Outagamie County Restorative Justice Project

Goal 1:

Provide consistent referral process to Victim Offender Conferencing Program

Result:

No programmatic changes have been initiated: the Victim Impact form that is sent to all identifiable victims in cases handled by the Outagamie County DA's Office has been revised to include a brief description of victim offender conferencing, as well as giving each victim a "yes" or "no" option as to whether they would like to talk to a prosecutor about victim offender conferencing. This revised form has been utilized, and five forms were returned indicating interest in Victim Offender Conferencing. This revised form is sent out in 100% of Outagamie County cases where there is an identifiable victim.

All ADAs in the office, have received information about victim offender conferencing, and all have been instructed to refer any cases that are appropriate to the Restorative Justice ADA.

Goal 2:

Increase the awareness of Outagamie County's Restorative Justice Project among community, local businesses and law enforcement.

Results:

The Restorative Justice ADA attends regular meetings with the Outagamie County's Restorative Justice Committee, which consists of community members, fellow prosecutors, a public defender, a judge, a court commissioner, law enforcement and representatives from probation/parole. A main focus of these meetings is discussing initiatives to promote referrals to the victim offender conferencing program as well as ways the committee as a whole can raise the community's awareness of the concept of Restorative Justice.

The Restorative Justice ADA has attended the Outagamie County Judge's meeting to address the topic of Restorative Justice Programs, and to request the support of the judges. The RJ-ADA has spoken with numerous defense attorneys in an effort to educate them on the concept of restorative justice, and specifically, the potential benefit of Victim Offender Conferencing for their clients, as well as the victim and the community.

Program Monitoring and Evaluation

The State Legislature set forth four items to be measured:

1. The amount of time spent implementing the Restorative Justice Programming;
2. The number of victims and offenders served by the programming;
3. The types of offenses addressed by the programming; and
4. The rate of recidivism among offenders served by the programming;

The following monitoring and evaluation measures have been added by the participating district attorney offices:

5. The satisfaction rates among victims, offenders and community members served by the programming;
6. The participation rates of community members in programming; and
7. The growth of the existing CCP

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS IMPROVEMENT

Number of Sub grants: 1

Number of Sites: 1

Federal Funding: \$466,036

Program Description:

The goal of the Criminal Justice Record Improvement (CJRI) program is to build components of an integrated criminal justice system that contribute to the storage and retrieval of timely, accurate, and complete criminal history records based on positive fingerprint identification of the criminal subjects.

This year's project focused on the procurement of essential equipment to upgrade/replace the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that was installed in 1993. It also developed and implemented a unified statewide AFIS in conjunction with the Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department and other remote/interface agencies.

Changes were made to information systems and criminal justice processes in local and state agency systems. Local systems include police departments, sheriffs, prosecutors, and courts. State systems include DOJ, BJIS, CCAP, and DOC.

The 2003 Project Year for the Crime Information Bureau (CIB) consisted of four (4) main goals focusing on the Wisconsin Department of Justice, its crime laboratories, and local law enforcement agencies:

- 1) Upgrade and replace Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) servers, matchers and storage; system components many of which had been in place since 1993.
- 2) Replace AFIS workstations with stations capable of ten-print and latent fingerprint needed to acquire and process images assuring quality control and identification verification.
- 3) Acquire a system capable of electronically capturing, searching and storing the biometric identifier capabilities of palm prints.
- 4) Acquire Fast ID devices for placement in booking facilities to enable "instant" identification capabilities.

Project Activity Leading to the 2003 Goals

- 1) The Wisconsin Department of Justice assembled a procurement team to develop functional requirements and technical specifications.
- 2) A bid waiver request was submitted and approved.
- 3) An upgrade proposal was received from the State's current vendor, Sagem Morpho.

- 4) Procurement team reviewed and determined that the proposal met the State's functional requirements and technical specifications.
- 5) Issued a letter to Sagem Morpho, expressing intent to exercise sole source option.
- 6) Began contract negotiations.
 - a) Site Preparation and Hardware
 - b) Site preparation plan created
 - c) Hardware acquired and configured
 - d) New hardware cabinets on site
- 7) V3 Matcher Upgrade
 - a) New matchers acquired and on-site
 - b) Data migrated matchers on-line
- 8) AFIS Upgrade Customization
 - a) Data model specifications were created
 - b) Functional specifications were created
- 9) AFIS Upgrade Installation Activity
 - a) Archive server software and hardware installed
 - b) Archive storage created
 - c) Archive client workstation software installed
 - d) Ten print card printer installed
 - e) Data migration from old system to new system implemented

Project Monitoring and Evaluation:

The Crime Information Bureau's (CIB) Technical Systems Manager monitors individual tasks, materials and meetings pertaining to the goals focusing on the Wisconsin Department of Justice, its crime laboratories, and local law enforcement agencies.

Semi-annual Progress Reports were required to the State of Wisconsin, Office of Justice Assistance, and incorporated the following:

- 1) Project development and implementation activities, which occurred during the reporting period.
- 2) Any changes in the project methodology during the reporting period.
- 3) Any changes or additions to staff during the reporting period.
- 4) Progress made during the period toward achieving the goals of the project, using statistics and other data as appropriate.
- 5) Efforts to coordinate project activities with other projects/agencies with related interests.
- 6) Any administrative/programmatic problems the project has encountered, either in the development or implementation during the reporting period.
- 7) Briefly outline project plans for the next reporting period, including specific products, accomplishments, or outcomes expected.
- 8) Provide any other relevant information that will assist OJA in monitoring the progress of your project.

Specialized Domestic Violence Prosecution

Number of Sub grants: 1

Number of Sites: 1

Federal Funding: \$145,456

Program Description:

Dane County Wisconsin is recognized as a leader in its response to Domestic Violence Crimes. Research has demonstrated that providing consistent, coordinated responses to crimes arising from domestic relationships improves chances for offenders to change behaviors; and, increases safety for victims of domestic violence. The timely prosecution of offenders sends a clear message to victims, offenders and the community that violent behavior is not tolerated. The program design of this initiative is the provision of consistency in prosecution of offenses through: the centralization of prosecution of all cases involving domestic violence; enhanced coordination with domestic violence specialists; and, the skill development of specialized domestic violence prosecutorial staff directed at increased efficiency and effectiveness of the prosecution of criminal cases arising from domestic relationships.

This program continues the emphasis placed on the significance of domestic violence related criminal prosecution previously funded by other federal programming.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

Goal 1:

Increase the capabilities to hold offenders in situations of domestic violence accountable for violent actions.

Objective 1:

Maintain responsibility for a specialized domestic violence prosecutorial staff supporting productive working relationships with domestic violence specialists, advocates and law enforcement.

Activities:

- Provide topically related training to law enforcement personnel, advocacy groups, judges, court personnel, and domestic violence staff within the district attorney's office.
- Identify target areas of special need (i.e. the university community) for receipt of specialized training.
- Develop a consistent and reliable data collection and case tracking system for use measuring programmatic performance, and in public education initiatives.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Providing training at law enforcement pre-service and in-service training sessions.

- 2) Meet and work collaboratively with university officials to identify and address special needs presented by student living arrangements.

Goal 2:

Emphasize holding domestic violence offenders accountable for their violent acts.

Activities:

- Practice consistency in prosecutorial response to cases involving domestic violence.
- Ensure timely prosecution of offenders.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Criminal or ordinance violations are charged in 90% or more of all domestic violence cases referred to the district attorney's office by law enforcement.
- 2) Convictions result from 90% of all criminal cases charged.
- 3) At least 50% of all domestic violence cases charged are resolved within 90 days.

Goal 3:

Improve coordination and communication among prosecutors, law enforcement, other justice system personnel, victim and children's service providers, and the offenders.

Activities:

- Attempt to contact all domestic violence victims who have been referred to the district attorney's office.
- Conduct regular staff meetings with domestic violence staff and assistant district attorneys.
- Actively participate in Coordinated Community Response (CCR) task force efforts; collaborating and coordinating with other multi-disciplinary community systems.

Performance Measures:

- 1) Development and maintenance of relationships with domestic violence and elder advocacy organizations within the community.
- 2) All victims of domestic violence have a contact attempt made by a domestic violence specialist staff member.
- 3) Attend monthly CCR meetings, and work cooperatively with human services providers on domestic violence, child abuse and elder abuse referrals.